

THE NAPA

Vol. XLIV] No 40 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANAD

NAPANEE

Rennie Block
MADILL BROS.

NAPANEE



The Exposition of Dress Fabrics.

Tuesday and Wednesday, September 19th and 20th, looms forth as our annual fall exhibition, we are jubilant in the enthusiasm, which coming success flashes in advance, appreciation makes itself heard already throughout the aisles of the Dress Goods Department, visitors to this Annual Fall Exhibition will not think of leaving town without paying a visit to our Dress Goods section, never before have we had such elegance and excellence in Dress materials of every sort, never before have we had such variety, to those who admire fine Dress Goods it is an even more interesting exhibition for our stock is the Creme of Beauty, so far as Europe's production and Canada's consumption is concerned. We extend to you a WELCOME to visit our commodious and well appointed store during exhibition as we appreciate the many visitors and their criticism.



CHIFFON VENITIANS—Priestly's make, in Brown, Navy, New Blue, Myrtle, Lizard, Raspberry, Cream and Black, from 75c to \$2.00 yard.

PANNEAU CLOTH—In Brown, Myrtle, Raspberry and Black, from \$1.50 to 2.50 yard.

CHIFFON SERGE—In Browns, Navy, Green, Cream and Black, from 50c to \$1.00 yard.

WOOL BRISELLE—with fancy spot in Brown, Navy, Green and Raspberry, \$1.00 yard.

CREPE-DE-CHINE and SILK WARP ESTRELLA—Beautiful tints, rich, silky sheen, from 75c to \$1.50 yard.

SILK SPOT CREPE-DE-EOELIENNE—with the appearance of a pure silk, beautiful clinging effect in Brown's, Blue and Black, \$1.00.

ALL WOOL, SILK VOILES and EOELIENNES very appropriate for evening and street wear in Brown, Blue, Cream and Black, from 75c to \$2.00 yard.

SILKS—New Waistings in Plaids, Chiffon Taffetta, Black, Invincible, Waterproof Jap, Tomoline, Louisienne, Messaline.

BLACK DRESS FABRICS—Chiffon Venitians, Broadcloths, Panneau cloths, Amazon cloths and Worsted Venitian, from 75c to \$3.00 yard.

CHEVIOTS—Fine, Medium and heavy weaves, from 75c to \$2.00 yard.

CORDONA, ROSETTA and CARITA—All entirely new weaves, and very dressy, from 50c to \$1.00 yard.

LUSTRES, BRILLIANTINES and SICILIENNES—Beautiful, silk like finish, 25c to \$1.50 yard.

Exhibition Time in Our Fur Department.

Exhibition visitors will certainly appreciate this Showing of Rich Furs for Fall and Winter. A Brilliant display awaits you, showing all the latest and newest Parisian fashions, our Fur Section is now situated on the East side of the Housefurnishing Department, fitted up extensively and very appropriate for showing our large



Range of Furs. Included in this brilliant showing are .



Ladies'.

Electric Seal. Natural Rat, Bokhara and Persian Lamb Coats.

Gents'.

Natural and Colored Wombat, Buffalo, Moscow Lamb and Coon Coats.



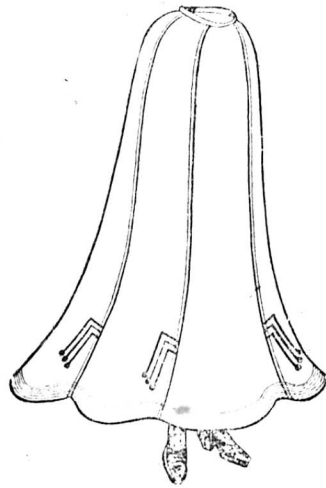
Ladies'

Alaska and Columbia Sable, Natural Lynx, Sable Fox, Sable Rat, White Fox, Austrian Sable and White and Black Thibet Ruffs.

Ladies'

Alaska, Hudson's Bay, Labrador and Columbia Sable, Natural Lynx, Moramot Mink, Thibet Ruffs, Etc., Etc.

Exhibition Visitors Visit Our Ready-to-wear Department



Ladies' and Misses'

Dress and Walking

Skirts.

This season's predominating styles are now being shown. All styles, colors, and prices.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's underwear, in Union and Wool, all sizes and prices.

Ladies' Rain Coats.

In all the newest and most correct styles, $\frac{3}{4}$ and full length, Fawns and Greys.

Ladies' Waists.

In silk, Flannel, Voile, Delaine, Satana, and Flannelette, all colors, sizes, and prices.

Ladies' Wrappers and Dressing Sacques.

A complete Range of colors sizes, and prices.

Ladies', Misses and

Children's Coats

and Ulsters.

Ladies' $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ length coats, in Beaver, Kersey, Cheviot and Tweed effects.

Misses' and Children's Coats and Ulsters, short, medium and full length in Fawn, Grey, New Blue and Tweed effects, all sizes and prices.

CARPET AND HOUSEFURNISHING DEPARTMENT IN EXHIBITION ARRAY.

Visitors afford yourselves of the opportunity of visiting this section, having placed in stock new Floor Coverings in Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths, etc., and Draperies of the newest and latest creations. Also to be seen in this section are the Blankets, Comforters, Flannelette Sheets, all sizes. This Department being known far and wide, for strictly high class Goods, and very low and reasonable prices, further comment is unnecessary.

The Staple Department at Exhibition Time.

Is one full of the many new materials for Fall and Winter. Everything has been opened up and placed in stock ready for inspection. See the new flannels in Grey White and Navy, New Flannelettes, New Shirts, New Waistings, New Wrapperettes, New Cottons, New Linens, New Sheetings, and Pillow Cottons, New Kimona Cloths, New Towels and Towellings, Etc. Etc.

The Smallwear Department at Exhibition.

This Department would require a full page for description. As space will not permit, we ask the many visitors to make a special effort to call, and inspect the many new lines of Collars, Belts, Hose, Gloves, Ribbons, and neck nacks of every description.

Grand Display of General Dry Goods, Furs, Housefurnishings, Etc., on Saturday Evening, September 23rd, at 7.30 p. m.

(YOU ARE INVITED)

Don't fail to see our Grand Exhibit at the Palace during Exhibiton.

Napanee's Most Modern Store.

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

A—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1905

NEWS IN GENERAL.

F. Noppen, an immigrant from Holland, hanged himself at Winnipeg.

Mr. James Winthrop of Gainsboro' Sask., was gored to death by a bull.

Cable communications have been established between Newfoundland and Canada.

Andrew Young, from Hamilton district, was crushed to death on a farm in North Brandon.

Albert J. Martin, of Montreal, strangled his infant daughter, presumably in a fit of insanity.

A mysterious vessel, loaded with arms, was lost off Helsingfors, on the coast of Finland.

By an accident on the New York elevated twelve people were killed and over two score injured.

Brantford city Council rejected the Bell Telephone Company's proposal for an exclusive franchise.

It is estimated that three thousand people were killed and injured in the earthquakes in Italy.

Henry McGreevy, son of the late Hon. Thomas McGreevy, was drowned in Lake St. Joseph, Quebec.

Sid Wilfrid Laurier turned the first sod of the Transcontinental Railway at Fort William Monday.

Printers at Watertown, N. Y., and Springfield, Ohio, have gone on strike for an eight hour day.

Satisfactory experiments with oil as fuel for battleships have been made by the British Admiralty.

The infant son of Mr. Atcheson of St. Paul, near Stratford, drank a quantity of fly poison, with fatal results.

An unknown man committed suicide at Niagara Falls by leaping from the bridge between the mainland and Green Island.

J. A. Webber, wholesale fruit traveller at Winnipeg, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. He belonged to Hickson, Ont.

Meet me at St. Louis, Louis,

Meet me at the hall;

Bring along your baseball bat

But never mind the ball.

DON'T MISS TRYING.

The King Edward Barber Shop and Cigar Store when in Nanawee, to the Fair, no waiting, five in attendance, only shop using compressed air.

JAS. A. FERGUSON.
Prop.

John D. Shibley, of Harrowsmith, made a very extensive exhibit at the fair there of Clydesdales, shorthorns and grade cattle. His team of draught horses took first prize. He won M. Avery's special prize for herd of shorthorns. His bull calves were fine specimens. Mr. Shibley took the greatest number of prizes of all the exhibitors. He will show his stock at Renfrew and Nanawee.

Fifty printers including the employees of all the newspapers and printing establishments in Watertown, struck Saturday morning in an attempt to force the signing

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.
30-3-m

BELL ROCK.

Harvesting is finished in this section and nearly all the threshing.

The potato crop is almost a failure on account of the blight.

Quarterly services were here on the 3rd, inst., by the Rev. J. Ferguson. Rally day will be observed in the Sunday school here the first Sunday of October.

Mrs. E. M. Yorke, of Verona, and Miss Libbie Pomeroy are visiting friends in Tweed this week.

Mrs. Rorvick, Alameda, Cal., has returned to her home after a month's visit at her old home.

Visitors: Mr. C. W. Wheeler, of Portland Oregon, at I. B. Wheeler's; Miss Allen, Toronto and Miss Edyth Yorke, of Tamworth, at J. Yorke's; Rev. and Mrs. Ferguson, at D. L. Amey's.

Bargains for fair people in Mitts, Agate ware and Nickel Plated Copper Tea Kettles at
BOYLE & SON.

GRETNA.

Two interesting discourses were delivered here on Sunday, by Rev. Mr. Farnsworth, of Yarker, formerly of this circuit. The attendance being unusually large both in the morning and at night.

On Monday evening our Harvest Home Dinner was held, which was a success in every way. An excellent programme by Hay Bay Choir, recitations by Miss Cryslar, addresses by several reverend gentlemen, and the chair ably filled by Mr. Uriah Wilson, of Napanee, all appertained to the passing of a very pleasant evening. The dinner which was served from five until eight, consisted of all the delicacies of the season, besides the more staple elements, and was highly complimented by all. Proceeds \$52.00, and would likely have been much larger had the night proved fine.

Miss Annie Kimmert spent a couple of days here recently.

Master Roy and Leo Scrimshaw and Mr. Ed. Hogeboom spent Saturday and Sunday, at Yarker.

Mr. and Mrs. Tim Scrimshaw spent a recent Sunday at A. Park's, Selby.

Lizzie Sills is spending a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Withers.

Miss Clara Jones and Tessie McNeil of N. C. I. were guests of Flossie Young, on Saturday.

Miss Ida Brown, Napanee, spent a few days last week at J. Mellow's.

Miss Pearl McWain was the guest of Miss O. Vandalstine, over Sunday, recently.

Mrs. George Loyst, Parma, spent a couple of days here, last week, at her son's J. Loyst.

Mr. Nelson Young and M. E. Post took in the excursion to Manitoba, on Sept. 4th.

Teas.
We carry a full stock of choice teas from

PICKLING

When you make Pickles you want them good. Buy your Spices from us and you are sure to have good Pickles.

We have taken great care in sorting out our stock and everything is Good and Fresh.

Try our Baking Powder.

J. P. LAWRASON & CO.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

passed through here on Monday enroute for Cloyne.

Mr. C. Kellar, was at Tweed on Saturday last.

Mrs. Morton and her daughter, Leta, were at Tamworth on Friday.

Mr. Nelson McBride made a business trip to Denbigh on Tuesday last.

There were ten tickets issued at the station on Monday last, for the North-west.

Miss Edith and Etta Keller were visiting Miss Laura Morton on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wood and family spent Sunday last at Mr. John Forbes.

Mr. A. D. Allen, of Marlbank, is here on business.

Mr. Robert Paul was through here and purchased a fine lot of cattle.

Mrs. Julia Keller, of Perry neighborhood, is visiting her son, Mr. L. Keller.

Dark Nights.

You need a light. We keep lanterns all sizes and cheap also lantern globes, lamp chimneys, burners and wicks. all sizes, at
GREY LION HARDWARE.

STELLA.

It is with sorrow we chronicle the death of George Chow, drowned on Lake Superior off the steamer Josco. He was born and brought up on the island. His companions feel his loss deeply, and his relatives have the sympathy of the community.

H. Patterson was taken to the General Hospital on Friday last. His many friends are glad to hear that he is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Strain, Chatham, are visiting friends here, after an absence of twenty-nine years.

G. Tugwell has purchased a building lot

DO IT NOW

RIGHT NOW is the time to enter for a course in the

Frontenac
Business College

KINGSTON, ONT.

The most up-to-date Commercial School in Eastern Ontario.

Thorough and practical courses in Accounting, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, etc. Terms very moderate; teachers all experienced specialists. Situations secured for all graduates. Write for full particulars and catalogue.

W. H. SHAW,
President.

T. N. STOCKDALE,
Principal.

BRISCO OPERA HOUSE.

BIG FAIR ATTRACTION !

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

September 18, 19, 20

MARKS BROS.,

Emio Marks, Manager,
and their big company presenting
Monday night

"Life in New York"

Continuance performance.
No waits. Change of play nightly
Popular prices.

Concert in the Opera House !

Be sure and hear

MR. FRANK EATON

the two daily newspapers, and the Hungerford-Holbrook Company, the largest job printing establishment in the city, have declared "open shop."

Tweed, Sept. 9.—Mr. Thomas Robinson farmer, about three miles from here, was instantly killed Saturday afternoon. He was taking a load of wood to Tweed, when his team took fright going down the hill, and he fell forward under the horses' heels and the load passed over him. His neck was broken by the fall. His son, who was with him, was also injured, but not fatally. He leaves a mother, wife and large family.

Rev. Irl Hicks in word and works, predicts for this month stormy weather from the 9th to 11th, also 13th to 15; there is to be an earthquake period about the 13th. Between the 16th and 21st cooler weather is predicted with frosts in many localities. Those who go down to the sea and lakes in ships are warned to keep their weather eyes open from the 21st to 23rd; after that more storms. From Wednesday, the 27th, to Saturday, the 30th, the prophet says we may expect "many wide-sweeping and violent storms" will visit sea and land all over the earth.

Dr. Ryan will assume duty as superintendent of Rockwood asylum on Oct. 1st. He will retain his professorship in Queen's Medical College, his position as grand physician of the C. M. B. A. and his post as attending physician at the Hotel Dieu. Without these privileges he would not accept the position at Rockwood. His salary will be equal to \$4,000 a year, besides he has \$2,500 from his other positions. He naturally does not desire to give up his college professorship as it keeps him in touch with the work of his profession, and may enable him some day to rise still higher.

Saturday afternoon about 2.30 Frank J. Reilly, the man made famous in the celebrated ballot-box case, attempted to commit suicide in the corridor of the Belleville jail where he has been confined since March 21st last to serve a year's sentence. He tied half of a bed sheet over one of the bars in the corridor, and at the other end formed a noose, in which he intended to put his head, but before he could accomplish his purpose other prisoners gave the alarm and he was placed in his cell and the jail physician, Dr. Yeomans, summoned. The latter ordered him to be placed in a cell and a guard placed over him. If Reilly is shamming to create sympathy, which is the general belief, it will act as punishment and if he is not this measure is considered necessary. Reilly never showed any symptoms of suicidal intent before, and his health and appetite are of the best. This act of his will not tend to create sympathy.

Sept. 9th.—According to a special cable despatch to the New York World from London, it is known perfectly well that the Japanese legation in London, that a secret treaty had been made between the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Japan, despite the usual denials.

The treaty provides that the czar shall pay \$500,000,000, to Japan in five years, less the amount which Russia will pay Japan for her care and maintenance of Russian prisoners of war, \$100,000,000, as provided in the treaty of Portsmouth.

It is reported also that Russian agrees in the treaty to give Japan a free hand in China, though this point is not as certain as others. The compact was made without knowledge of even Baron Komura and M. Witte. The Kaiser advised the czar to take the secret treaty when they met on the yacht.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

The Napanee Express

—AND—

The Weekly Globe

50c.

Till End of 1905.

25c. for 25c. upward. Bulk black and green. Try our celebrated 25c line at **GREY LION GROCERY.**

Lowney's Chocolate Bonbons

Fred L. Hooper. At the Medical Hall.

NEWBURGH.

There were 105 pupils present when the high school opened on Tuesday. The old academy has again started as the attendance is very large for the first week.

F. G. Millar, and Harold Ryan spent Sunday in Yarker.

Miss Knapp, Kingston, is visiting Miss Lena Madden.

Miss Annie Sutton entertained her girl friends on Friday evening.

Mrs. John R. Sharpe and daughter returned on Friday, after visiting her brother Hammel Moore, Windsor Mills, Que. Mrs. Sharpe was on the train when the rear-end collision took place below Montreal, Friday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Aylesworth and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hope attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Armstrong at Bath, on Saturday.

Miss Pearl Patterson visited Mrs. Carter in Deseronto last week.

We understand the teachers of Lennox and Addington, instead of holding their regular convention in Napanee, this year, will spend two days in Kingston, visiting the schools and Queen's University, if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the authorities and the railways. D. A. Nesbitt was in Napanee, on Saturday attending a meeting of the county board of examiners.

P. D. Shorey, was in Napanee on Saturday attending a meeting of the executive of the L. and A. Teachers' Association.

Our baseball team was defeated in Yarker nine, on Saturday, by a score of thirteen to fourteen.

The annual "At Home" of the Methodist church, was held last evening, and was a decided success. The H. S. students were there in large numbers, and a very pleasant evening was spent. The programme consisted of solos by Miss Aletha Scrivner, Miss Pearl Wood, Mrs. Sharpe, Mr. Hedley and a recitation by Miss Jennie Brandon. A literary contest, conducted by Rev. J. F. Mears, was decidedly interesting. Hurbert Ryan being the prize winner. Interesting speeches were made by the chairman, Mr. Nesbitt, Rev. J. F. Mears, F. F. Millar, B.A., Rev. J. H. Chant and J. B. Aylesworth. Refreshments, consisting of cake and coffee were served.

Miss Aletha Paul left yesterday to take a school in South Fredericksburgh.

On Friday, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ballard, a daughter.

A number of St. John's church attended the missionary meeting in Camden East, last week.

Miss Courtney is visiting her brother, J. W. Courtney.

RELIABLE PREPARATIONS.

Quick Relief Balsam, for coughs and colds.
Howard's Emulsion—a builder.
Wallace's Little Dandelion and Mar-dake Pills—for stomach and liver ills.
Dr. Wilson's Improved Headache Powders—for headaches, perfectly safe to use.
Corn-Off—takes off corns and warts too, no pain.
Wallace's Antiseptic Carbolic Tooth-powder, the best dentifrice on the market.—Pleasant to use, saves the teeth, and makes the gums healthy—"ask your dentist."
All prepared and sold by

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.
The Prescription Druggist.
Red Cross Drug Store, Napanee.

KALADAR.

Our school was closed on Monday, Labor Day.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Keller spent Sunday last at the Big Dipper Mine.

A little visitor has arrived at Mr. Herbert Kniff's. It's a boy.

Mr. Edward Morton, of Bancroft is spending a few weeks at home.

Miss Pearl McBride, of Belleville, has arrived home after a year's absence.

Mrs. Peter Hughes was at Tweed on Saturday last.

Mr. George Flanagan, of Ernsville,

W. Neilson and H. Howard, left for the North-west, on Tuesday.

The ladies of St. Paul's church held an ice cream social in the town hall on Saturday night. Captain Saunders gave a few selections on his phonograph.

Visitors: Mrs. Sherman and Miss Jessie Smith, Cleveland; Misses Agatha and Annie Stevenson, Buffalo; Mrs. Polley, Kingston; Arthur Nelson, New York; Capt. and Mrs. N. Allen, Belleville, are visiting friends here.

Paints, Oils and Glass.

Highest grade goods in all these lines. Elephant white lead, dry and ready mixed paints.

MADOLE & WILSON

CENTREVILLE.

The past fine weather has been greatly appreciated by the farmer's who have been threshing or corn-cutting.

Great preparations are being made for the Fair to be held here on Saturday. It promises to surpasses any exhibition ever held here. The driving track is being put in excellent condition for speeding purposes.

The mason work of the new town hall will be about completed this week.

The following gentlemen spent a few days at the Toronto Exhibition during the closing week: Chas. Whalen, Joseph Tait, E. W. Lochead, Wesley Kelly, E. J. Perry, Herb Milligan.

His Grace, Archbishop Gauthier, will hold confirmation services in the R. C. church here, on the 21st.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Milligan, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Ingoldsby, Watertown, N. Y.

No Smoke on Lamp Chimneys.

Experience is the truest test. Those who have used Pratt's Astral Oil tell us that their lamps will burn several nights before their chimneys become smoked. This is the highest grade of coal oil made in America. Try one gallon, The Medical Hall, Fred L. Hooper.

(Baritone) of New York, on

SEPTEMBER 28th,

The Norwich Ct. "Record" says of him: "The singer all through showed perfect confidence and ease and obtained that flowing freedom of rendition that comes from absolute security. The cordial applause of the audience bespoke its appreciation of his voice charm and artistic method of delivery."

The Newark Daily "Advertiser" says: "His fine and high baritone voice was a perfect instrument for the dramatic feeling and power and almost religious fervor with which he pleased his listeners."

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage, which Mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by Peter F. Carscallen, Public Auctioneer, at the Town Hall, in the Village of Tamworth in the County of Lennox and Addington, on WEDNESDAY THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1905, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, namely:—

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Village of Tamworth in the Township of Sheffield in the County of Lennox and Addington, and being composed of part of Lot Number Five in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Sheffield aforesaid which said part of said lot is more fully and definitely described and may be known as Village Lots Numbers Eight and Nine in Block "Q" in the Village of Tamworth as shown on the map or plan of said Village prepared by A. R. Davis, P.L.S., dated the 9th of April, 1899 filed in the Registry Office for the County of Lennox and Addington. Except and reserving there out and there from the South forty-nine feet thereof now owned by Mrs. Adelaide Taylor.

The following improvements are said to be erected on the said property:—

A two story Frame, shingle roofed building 40 x 48, 18 x 22 and 18 x 36, occupied as a dwelling.

TERMS:—Twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale to the Vendor's Solicitors and the balance in one month thereafter without interest.

For further particulars apply to

DEROCHE & DEROCHE,
Vendor's Solicitors,
or **PETER F. CARSCALLEN, ESQ.,**
Auctioneer, Tamworth.

Dated at Napanee this 1st day of September, A.D. 1905.

DALTON'S

FOR ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE.

**Our Fall Stock is Complete, Every-
thing is New and Up-to-Date.**

Our Prices are Right.

**Call and see for Yourself before
Buying.**

**ALL KINDS OF UPHOLSTERED
FURNITURE RECOVERED AT
A REASONABLE PRICE.**

JNO. DALTON,

Napanee and Deseronto.

W. J. DALGLISH, Manager of Napanee Branch.

One Door East of Wilson's Shoe Store.

TALKS TO THE CHILDREN

Charles Wagner Says the Young Have Within Them an Untamed Colt.

If you observe him carefully, you will see that a child has in him two separate beings, as St. Paul declared in respect to us. There is in each child a little untamed colt who loves neither the bridle nor discipline; but in every child there is also a disciple who is willing to listen and asks for nothing better than to follow a guide, and even anxiously seeks some one to lead him.

That indescribable waywardness in the child who resists and disobeys is a precaution taken by nature, or, rather, by God Himself, so that parents and guides in general should not have it too much their own way. We are tempted to abuse of the privilege of being the first comers and of knowing things that little ones ignore.

Some people would dispose of the young as though they were their chattels. That is what had to be prevented, under penalty of nipping the future in its bud. God has, therefore, put into every child's nature a preserving guardian of personal integrity and liberty, just as he made the thorn to guard the rose. Let us whisper this softly in your presence, my dear children, so that you should not abuse the thorns or reinforce them unnecessarily.

Never let us exaggerate anything. We have two legs to walk with; if one of them should stretch out faster than the other our walk would end in a fall.

For the maintenance of equilibrium in human strength we must walk both in independence and in respect.

That is well expressed in the Scriptures:—"Follow me." That is equal to saying:—"Be yourself and take inspiration from My spirit."

By the spirit of independence we guard our originality, which it is the duty of every one to cultivate as the personal mark branded by God on His creature. By the spirit of respect we become capable of receiving what others impart to us and of profiting by their experience.

DOCILITY IS NATURAL.

The willingness to bow down makes childhood able to become the inheritors of the past. Receptivity and docility are the indispensable complements of originality. A real child holds to his freedom, and at the same time he is docile and trustful. Nowhere else will you find trustfulness in a more touching form than in a child. There are no pictures or word descriptions that are capable of expressing what is seen in the eyes of a child when they look up at a grown-up person and trustfully say:—"We believe in you."

"Noblesse oblige," my brethren. And since the little ones believe in us, let us place before them a humanity in which they can believe and which they can safely admire. It is for this that we show Christ to these souls of disciples that slumber in each one of these children. He answers equally to the need of independence and to that of respect. Christ is a greatness that is not oppressive. There are authoritative greatnesses that give shade; there are great people in whose shade the little ones cannot grow. But, on the other hand, there are great people who are, so to speak, transparent, so devoid are they of selfishness and so full are they of love. Through their limpid souls light from on high shines upon the hearts of children.

Of all the men who have passed upon this earth, Christ has most re-

upon any one. He has knocked at the door of the heart to bring a conviction into it and awaken judgment. He has appealed to that inner tribunal that sits in each of us and deliberates upon what is good or bad. He has appealed to the incorruptible judge that in each of us is like an interpreter and an echo of the very voice of God.

At His look and His word every one feels called upon to perform an act of conscience and of personal decision, and at the same time undergoes the most irresistible moral ascendancy. In consequence, the two elements that exist in each child, which are an aspiration toward individuality and a longing for a guide in whose footsteps he can walk, are satisfied in the presence of Christ.

GOODNESS MUST NOT FROWN.

When we teach the things of life to these children how I wish that we could show them in this the radiance of moral beauty!

Goodness must not be too imperative; it must not impose itself with a frowning forehead, and as old Montaigne put it in his picturesque language, with too masterful a physiognomy. Goodness must radiate softly, as the glow of spring spreads over the land, and souls must awaken at its contact just as buds burst when touched by the warm breath of April and let their imprisoned flowers bloom forth. Education consists in drawing out the good germs that are in each one of us by enveloping them in the warmth of goodness and bringing them to life by the fervor of an already powerful life.

On the day when the conscience of a child has been shocked by some ugly action, and by an equitable judgment he has condemned it, repulsed it and inwardly detached from it, he has doubtless made a step forward, but it is only a negative step.

But when the time comes when a child has witnessed an action that contained the true essence of goodness, the determination of a human being to give himself up to what is right and good; when the child has understood the beauty and the infinite value of this action and has wholly admired it, without restriction or reservation, on that day he has made a positive step forward. He has realized the higher life. It is the hour of his new birth—of his birth to a magnificent and spiritual humanity.

In that hour God has called to him by his name; he has begun to be conscious of his nobility. He has become a new creature, and, as we are told in the Gospel, he has come into eternal life.

"Follow Me."

We say to children:—"Follow Christ first in His simplicity." Education is good only when it is simple, as simple as the light of day or as the sunbeam that falls upon the flowers, so that it may inundate the mind and that the mind may be bathed in it. Follow Christ in His simplicity. He does not carry useless baggage about with Him. He is as limpid as spring water, and we drink in His fresh and vivifying words.

Follow Him also in His decision. He can never do two contrary things. Children sometimes try to do two things at one time, and in this they are little men. Most men display great skill in doing two absolutely opposite things at the same time, good and evil. That is the wisdom, the cunning of older people.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, SEPT. 17.

Lesson XIII. Daniel in Babylon. Golden Text, Dan. i., 8.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note—These Word Studies are based on the text of the Revised Version.

Introductory.—The consensus of opinion among modern biblical scholars of to-day is that the book of Daniel, at least in its present form, is of much later date than the time of Daniel himself, dating probably from the early part of the second century B. C. From the apocalyptic structure and content of the book it is inferred that the purpose of the author was to bring a message of consolation to his fellow countrymen in a time of sore trial and persecution under Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, about 168-165 B. C. Daniel and his three friends are ideals of fidelity to Jehovah and to truth under the most trying circumstances. God honors the loyalty of these men and grants to Daniel prophetic visions touching the ultimate redemption of his chosen people.

Space clearly does not permit our entering upon a discussion of the points at issue here. We can only remind the student that the worth of the narrative we are about to study has always been primarily in what it teaches, and that its rich and profitable teaching is unaffected by considerations of date, authorship, or literary form. Concerning separate historical allusions of the narrative we shall have occasion to speak in our treatment of the several lessons taken from the book.

Verse 8, Daniel.—The traditional author and hero of the book bearing his name. A Hebrew youth of noble descent, highly endowed both physically and intellectually, carried into captivity to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, in the third year of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, together with a larger company of other youths from Jewish nobility. All that we know concerning Daniel is related in the book of Daniel. Here we are informed that he was a prominent figure during the greater part of the seventy years of captivity, and that he was a contemporary of the Babylonian kings (comp. Dan. iv., 1; 2 Kings xxv., 27; Dan. v., 1, 31; vi., 28). An early tradition says that Daniel died and was buried in Susa, to which city Cyrus, king of Persia, had transferred his royal residence.

Defile himself with the king's dainties.—The royal menu might contain the meat of animals not slaughtered in the proper manner (Deut. xii., 23, 24), or of such as were prohibited to the Jews as food (Lev. xi., 4-20). The food and wine might both have been consecrated to heathen divinities by an offering of a portion to them in sacrifice, as was customary, in which case the partaking of such food would amount to a recognition of the heathen god. The Jews, especially in later times, attached great importance to dietary laws. In the Jewish centres of the great cities even to-day one may still find conspicuously placed on the window or door of shop and restaurant a short Hebrew word, translated in English kosher, signifying that the meat sold or the food served in that establishment has been prepared in compliance with the proper ritualistic requirements.

10. For why should he.—The literal rendering of an Aramaic idiom meaning "lest he should."

THE POWER OF THE MIND

A RUSSIAN FROZEN TO DEATH BY FANCY.

Young Lady Imagined She Had Drank Carbolic Acid and Died.

"Frozen to death," not upon the lonely summit of a lofty Alp, but in a railway refrigerating van, within a few inches of the warm world outside—what a poignant death to die!

In November last Michael Staritzky, of Krasnolarsk, an employee on the Siberian Railway, was accidentally locked in a refrigerating van. When the van was unlocked at its destination his dead body was found on the floor, surrounded by a pathetic record of the victim's sufferings written in chalk upon the flooring-boards.

The curious part about it was that the refrigerating apparatus happened to be out of order, and consequently the temperature of the van had never fallen below 50 deg. Fahrenheit throughout the journey! Staritzky was the victim of his own imagination.

Half-a-dozen young lieutenants in the United States army once concocted a plan to test the power of the mind over the body. They arranged that one by one they should encounter, as if by accident, a certain individual, and remark with deep concern upon his dreadfully ill appearance. They carried out the experiment, with the result that their victim, a sound and healthy young man, immediately

SICKENED AND DIED.

Little more than a year ago a young artillery recruit at Douai, in perfect physical health, was possessed of a strange conviction that if he took a bath it would prove fatal to him. Not unnaturally, his comrades subjected him to much ridicule and to convince him of the fallacy of his belief they undressed him by main force and plunged him into the bath. It was his corpse they lifted out, however, and a post-mortem examination disclosed not the slightest trace of any organic disease.

A well-authenticated case of the power of the mind over the body is that of a man who dreamed that he saw a monument in Westminster Abbey falling, and that he placed his shoulder beneath it and maintained its entire weight until assistance arrived. On awaking he found his shoulder and arm so stiff that he was unable to dress himself without assistance, and for weeks afterwards he was under the doctor's care.

Only a few months ago a young lady in Cincinnati became melancholy and low-spirited owing to continued illness, and in a fit of depression drank from a bottle containing as she thought, carbolic acid. She then asked to be taken to a doctor, but in spite of medical aid she sank and died almost immediately.

The inevitable post-mortem revealed no trace of poison, and it was discovered that the liquid the unhappy girl had drunk was absolutely innocuous; the bottle containing carbolic acid.

HAD NOT BEEN TOUCHED.

More recently still a similar instance occurred in England. A woman swallowed a perfectly harmless draught under the impression that it was prussic acid. It was quite as effective, however; her imagination killed her.

Two criminals under sentence of death furnished the subjects for an interesting experiment. One was allotted a sleeping apartment in which only the night before, a woman had died of Asiatic cholera. Blissfully unconscious of the fact, however, he passed the night in the infected chamber and took no harm whatever.

selfishness and so ruin are they of love. Through their lumpy souls light from on high shines upon the hearts of children.

Of all the men who have passed upon this earth, Christ has most respected individual liberty. In this He is like unto our Father who is in heaven, and whose almighty power has marked as a limit the threshold of the human soul. Nothing forced or constrained can please Him. He asks for the free gift of the heart and mind. Christ does exactly the same. He has never imposed a doctrine

on two things at one time, and in this they are little men. Most men display great skill in doing two absolutely opposite things at the same time, good and evil. That is the wisdom, the cunning of older people. In doing it they spend and lose their life, and the little ones try to know this same wisdom. But Christ knows us not. He is made all of one piece. When He says yes, it is yes; when He says no, it is no. We can build our house on this word, for it is a rock.

CHARLES WAGNER.

YOUNG FOLKS

WASHING DISHES.

"As it is Monday morning, Helen, I shall give Mary a little help by washing some of the dishes. Do you want to assist me?"

"This was Helen's first visit at Grandma's, and she was ready to do anything that Grandma or Aunt Ida proposed.

"Oh, yes, Auntie, I'd love to wipe Grandma's lovely china," she exclaimed, and then added, hesitatingly as they went downstairs, "do you always like to wash dishes, Aunt Ida? I just hate it some times—at home, I mean. We don't have a butler's pantry with a silvery-looking basin and pretty tall faucets. We have just a plain dishpan and a tray to drain things on. I'd think it was fun with a pretty tub like this and a long stream of water falling down into it."

"I don't object to washing dishes if I have a nice helper," laughed Aunt Ida, as she plunged the tumblers into the steaming water. "When Aunt Laura and I were little girls we did a great deal of dishwashing, as there were six of us in the family, and no maid most of the time. We always tried to make fun of it, usually by singing over it. Our family were very fond of music, and we sang over our work, whenever it was a possible thing. There were four of us children, and we worked in pairs—Aunt Kate and Uncle Tom." "Uncle Tom," interrupted Helen, in great surprise, "what could he do?"

"Oh, he could wipe dishes, or make up one side of a bed as neatly as any of us girls. He did his part in helping. When we were dusting, he was bringing up kindlings and coal. When we worked two by two, Aunt Kate and Uncle Tom made one pair, Aunt Laura and I the other. This arrangement was very successful; but if Aunt Laura and Uncle Tom were set a task, they invariably got into a great gale over it and played more than they worked. I said we sang as we worked. Of course we were in different rooms, singing different songs and singing very heartily, too. Grandma, who you know was an invalid, had a good voice, and would often break into song. And one coming in would have found us all in the happiest spirits, except perhaps grandma, who in going about to oversee the workers, was sometimes obliged to hear all three songs at once. If we wanted to hurry, we sang something in quick time, like "Marching through Georgia." We learned the words of many good songs and hymns, singing them over and over as we worked. I always sang when I dusted, filled lamps and put away the clothes from the wash."

"That must have been lovely," exclaimed Helen. "I think I'll try that at our house. But see, the tumblers are all wiped, Aunt Ida. They are the hardest of all, don't you think so? To get them shining and every bit dry without leaving a single little drop in the bottom, is pretty difficult. Mother is real particular about the tumblers."

"The secret of quick and good dishwashing is very hot water," said Aunt Ida. "The articles dry almost of themselves. The glass always looks so bright and sparkling—its appearance repays one. I used to pretend the tumblers were my children taking a bath. I devised all sorts of fancies to make the task as pleasant as possible, for a few years we had it to do two or three times a day."

"My first lesson in wiping was learned at my grandmother's. She was an excellent housekeeper, and always took care herself of the glass, silver and finest pieces of china. She had a regular order of proceedings, and taught me very carefully. I first learned to dry the silver, as that could not be broken if it slipped out of little fingers. Washing the knives reminds me of how she taught me to hold a knife with its edge away from the towel, rubbing from the dull toward the sharp edge of the blade. Grandma believed in children learning to help even when they were quite small. I learned a great deal in my visits to Grandma. She took a pride in sending me home a little more helpful each time to mother."

"Grandmas and aunts are lovely teachers for children," said Helen earnestly. "Why, we've finished already, Aunt Ida. Your dishes wipe easier than ours. Perhaps, though, it will make a difference if I try some of your little girl ways at home."

WHAT MAKES A BOY POPULAR?

What makes a boy popular? Surely it is manliness. During the war how many schools and colleges followed popular boys? These young leaders were the manly boys whose hearts could be trusted. The boy who respects his mother has leadership in him. The boy who is careful of his sister is a knight. The boy who will never violate his word, and who will pledge his honor to his own hurt and change, not, will have the confidence of his fellows. The boy who will never hurt the feelings of any one will one day find himself possessing all sympathy.

If you want to be a popular boy, be too manly and generous and unselfish to seek to be popular; be the soul of honor; love others better than yourself, and people will give you their hearts, and try to make you happy. This is what makes a boy popular.

A SIMPLE MAN.

It takes a neighbor to disentangle a man from a handsome setting. A good many years ago, when Wordsworth was poet laureate of England, a worthy Cumberland yeoman walked many miles, in response to widely scattered notices, to hear the "poet laureate" address a meeting.

When he discovered who held the high-sounding title, he left the hall in indignation.

"'Twas nobbut old Wadsworth 'o Rydal, after aw!" he said, scornfully, on his return to his family.

IN JEOPARDY.

Grandma's worried,
Papa's pale;
Mother's at a
Bargain sale.

compliance with the proper ritualistic requirements.

10. For why should he—The literal rendering of an Aramaic idiom meaning "lest he should."

Faces worse looking—Showing marks of neglect and hunger.

Endanger my head with the king—Literally, make my head guilty, that is, bring guilt and the forfeit of life upon my head. The officer may have feared that the king would accuse him of having appropriated unto himself funds or food intended for the young men under his care.

11. Daniel had appealed first to the chief of the eunuchs and had gathered from his reply that he was unwilling to himself assume the responsibility of granting the request, though not necessarily viewing the request itself unfavorably. He therefore turns from the chief of the eunuchs to a subordinate officer who has the immediate charge of himself and his companions, and proposes to him that he make a temporary test with vegetable diet. The experiment proves successful and the royal food is dispensed with altogether.

The steward—Heb. "Hammelzar"—Melzar being the title of some officer or attendant of the court; but what officer is intended is uncertain.

Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah—Three intimate friends of Daniel who were later cast into the fiery furnace at the command of the king and miraculously delivered from the furnace by Jehovah (comp. chap. 3).

12. Ten days—A round number of days, long enough to test the results of the proposed change in diet. For a similar use of the expression compare Gen. xxiv., 55 and xxxi., 7.

Let them—The proper persons appointed for that purpose. A Hebrew idiom which in English we might more properly express by using the passive: "Let there be given us."

Pulse—Vegetable food in general.

13. Daniel's proposition is that at the end of a reasonable period of time, during which they have been permitted to live on this simpler diet, a test of the results be made and that the officer making the test be guided by the outcome. The proposition implies an agreement on the part of Daniel and his companions to submit to the result of the test.

14. So he hearkened unto them—The officer himself was taking no risk in the matter, since ample time would remain to overcome any possible evil effects of the experiment before the time set for the appearance of the young men in the presence of the king.

15. Took away—That is, permanently, permitting Daniel and his friends to subsist upon the simpler diet during the entire three years (comp. verse 5).

16. These four youths—Daniel and the three others mentioned in verse 11.

Skill in all learning and wisdom—Wisdom is here used in the sense in which we use the word science, to designate an intelligently arranged body of principles.

And Daniel had understanding in all visions and dreams—In this point Daniel excelled the rest. His special gift is pointed out here as introductory to the narrative which follows and which hinges largely upon this special gift.

19. Communed with them—That is with a large company of youths mentioned in verses 3-5.

20. Magicians and enchanters—The wise men of ancient Oriental courts. The precise sense in which the words are to be understood is difficult to determine.

A man's ideal woman is always married to some other fellow.

Time may be money, but doing time in jail isn't a remunerative occupation.

died of Asiatic cholera. Blissfully unconscious of the fact, however, he passed the night in the infected chamber and took no harm whatever.

The other man was put into a room which had been for months without a tenant, but he was magnanimously informed that the corpse of a cholera victim had only just been removed from it.

His abject terror on hearing this news was so intense that it absolutely created the disease he so much dreaded, and, developing symptoms of cholera within a few hours, he died before the morning dawned.

By way of an experiment, the house surgeon of a hospital gave a dose of simple, harmless colored water to 100 different patients. When the last dose had been swallowed a look of consternation overspread the doctor's face. "Good heavens!" he exclaimed, "I have made a mistake. I have given you all a violent emetic!" The power of imagination over the physical organization was once more demonstrated, for eighty out of the 100 patients were seized with violent sickness.

WITHIN A FEW MINUTES.

The strain of protracted labor and its effect upon the brain was doubtless the prime factor in causing the death of the legate Crescentio. Toiling rapidly and intensely over his despatches for long stretches together at the Council of Trent, his overtaxed mind conjured up an imaginary, intangible, and altogether mysterious presence in the room. Eventually he discovered, as he thought, a big, black, ferocious-looking dog under the table. The Legate shrieked for assistance as the fearsome animal advanced open-jawed upon him, but these who came to the rescue were unable to find a trace of any living presence in the room besides that of the rightful occupier. However, the Legate was so convinced that he had really been confronted and threatened by this awful dog-fiend that he took to his bed and expired the same evening through sheer excess of terror.

It is comforting, however, to reflect that our imaginations can be equally potent for good as for evil. At the annual meeting of the British Medical Association a year or two ago reference was made to several cures effected solely by the power of the imagination. The patients were women who were apparently suffering from internal tumors, for the removal of which an operation was necessary in each case. The subjects were put under the influence of an anæsthetic and carried into the operating theatre. An incision in the flesh—only that and nothing more—constituted the entire operation. Faith, imagination, or fancy did the rest. A complete cure resulted in every case!

NEW BREASTPLATE.

The Russian Government has bought a new breastplate, which is impenetrable to rifle-bullets and swords, and a number of the officers gone to the front in the Far East have been equipped with this new protection against Japanese bullets. The breastplate, which is the invention of an Italian, Giorgiano, is made of soft, elastic material, about one-fourth of an inch thick, and weighs 4 lbs. Experiments made at St. Petersburg show that bullet fired at the breastplate remained in it, and were flattened, without penetrating the inner surface, though a severe shock was distinctly felt by the wearer when shots were fired at a short distance.

Conspicuous among the adornments of the bridal feast in Britany is an artistic and elaborate butter structure, as fanciful and elegant as the most beautiful bride cake, and into this structure the guests stick split sticks bearing coins of gold or silver.

HEALTH

FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Consumption is curable, but not in the same way as acute rheumatism or diphtheria. At least a year of constant watchfulness is necessary after a patient has left the sanitarium apparently in robust health. "If curable why not cured?" is often asked by people who see their friends relapsing after apparent cures, or by those who are disappointed to find themselves suffering again from symptoms they had imagined to be gone for good. It is with somewhat disheartened feelings they return to the haven of the sanitarium which they quitted some time before, looking so plump and rosy, and feeling so extraordinary fit.

The real truth was summed up years ago by Laennec, who said: "The cure of tubercular phthisis is possible to nature; it is not yet so to medicine." What sanitarium treatment does is to put the consumptive in the position which allows nature to do her best for him, a remedy which sounds simple enough, but has wanted a great deal of finding out. The sanitarium physician fights the disease indirectly; he helps the consumptive to cure himself by improving his general health and increasing his powers of resistance. The comment of a university oarsman, one of the best rowing coaches of the present day, who happened to see a good deal of sanitarium life, was that the treatment appeared to be much the same as the training for a 'varsity boat race. And so it is, the aim in both cases being the same, namely; that of attaining the highest possible degree of physical efficiency.

The question remains, then, hardly so much how far can the sanitarium physician cure tuberculosis as to what extent, under favorable conditions, is the disease curable by nature.

Nature undertakes the repair of the injured lung in many different ways, and much of the welfare of the patient depends on the exact process by which the arrest of the disease is brought about. Sometimes a case, or envelope, to use a homely expression, will gather round the infected spot, or patch, upon the lung and thoroughly enclose it so that the destructive microbe is effectually imprisoned, the wound heals, the scars harden, and fever and other distressing symptoms disappear. The disease is, in fact, arrested, and at one time the patient would have considered himself to be perfectly cured.

So he is, for the time, but for a considerable period (how long is not and cannot be ascertained) the microbe that is imprisoned is still capable of fresh mischief, should the walls that keep him in break down, when reinfection would almost certainly take place. If the patient is careful to maintain his general health and good condition, even in serious cases the disease may remain quiescent almost indefinitely, but should he return to a manner of life that lowers his general strength and vitality, or indulge in violent muscular exertion, such as lifting heavy weights or taking a full golf-swing, there is a risk of the scars breaking down. The writer has known one "arrested" soon after returning home to join a knot of athletes at a "tug-of-war," and another to go in for a swimming match. The dangerous part of it is

The poison in uremia acts chiefly upon the nervous system, and finds expression in headache, drowsiness, and, finally, in convulsions and unconsciousness.

When a person known to have kidney disease complains of severe and continuous headache and becomes very sleepy it is time to act, if convulsions are to be averted. The treatment consists in making up for the deficiency of the kidneys by increasing elimination by other channels—by the skin and the bowels.

This is, of course, the province of the physician; but sometimes in his absence a convulsion may be averted by inducing free perspiration by wrapping the patient in a wet sheet and then covering him with several blankets in the bed and surrounding him with hot bricks or bottles of hot water well wrapped in several layers of flannel to avoid danger of burns. This may avert more serious symptoms and prevent a convulsion until the doctor can arrive and apply more powerful remedies.

DETAILS OF JUICE DIET

DR. JOHN F. RUSSELL'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

Explanation and Table of Vegetables Used in His Treatment.

The medical profession is attesting the keenest interest in the pulmonary cure by vegetable juice, discovery of Dr. John F. Russell, of the New York Post Graduate Hospital. The juice was first squeezed by a hand machine.

HAD TO GET MACHINERY.

The results of the administration of the juice to tuberculosis patients in the hospital was so satisfactory not to say astonishing, that the hand machine was discarded and a power machine installed for grinding the vegetables, and a cider press was used for extracting the juice from the pulp. A large quantity of juice was prepared every day and kept on ice.

VEGETABLE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

The following shows the daily meals, in detail, for three prescribed courses of diet in Dr. Russell's vegetable fluid cure for consumption:—

Rest Treatment.—Four pints of milk daily. 7 a.m.—One glass milk, bread, butter, calcium chloride. 9 a.m.—Emulsion, glycerine. 11 a.m.—One glass milk. 12 a.m.—One glass milk, butter, bread, vegetable juice. 1 p.m.—One glass milk. 2 p.m.—One glass milk. 3 p.m.—One glass milk, calcium chloride. 5 p.m.—One glass milk, bread butter. 6 p.m.—Vegetable juice. 7 p.m.—One glass milk. 9 p.m.—Emulsion, glycerine. 10 p.m.—Cathartic.

It is best to begin treatment in all cases with four pints of milk daily. After two days, if it is thought best to increase the amount to five pints, one glass is added at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. If six pints daily, two glasses instead of one are given at 7 and 10 a.m.

Castor oil is administered at midnight.

Treatment With No Animal Flesh or Eggs.—7 a.m.—2 glasses milk, cereal, bread or butter, any vegetable, fruit, calcium chloride. 8.30 a.m.—Emulsion, glycerine. 10 a.m.—2 glasses milk. 12 a.m.—2 glasses milk, bread and butter, cheese, vegetables, nuts, vegetable juice. 3.30 p.m.—2 glasses milk, calcium chloride. 6 p.m.—2 glasses milk, bread and butter, vegetables, vegetable juice. 8 p.m.—Emulsion, glycerine. 10 p.m.—Cathartic.

CANADA'S PROGRESS

Great Development in the Past Thirty Years.

Exhibition time is a period of stock-taking. We think, then, of our progress in the past, and we reflect upon the outlook for the future. Can it be that we have made great strides? Is it probable that we shall go forward in the years to come as rapidly as we have hitherto advanced? The question as to the past is answered by the statistics relating to the business of the country. Here we find that in thirty years—that is, from 1871 to 1901—we have increased the area of land under cultivation from 17,000,000 acres to 30,000,000 acres. This means that 130,000 hundred-acre farms have been made productive, and that room has been found for 650,000 more dependents upon agriculture.

THE MONEY THEY MAKE.

It is not possible to estimate how much money the farming industry makes compared with what it earned thirty years ago. But the export figures show that it sent out of the country \$98,000,000 worth of products in 1904, whereas in 1874—thirty years earlier—its sales were but \$19,341,000. A jump of \$80,000,000, in round figures, is an enormous increase in the business. But of course, the agricultural interests do not derive all their income from foreign sales. There is a great and growing home demand, which is most valuable to the farmer. The details of the exports show some marvelous facts. Take, for example, the case of cheese. In 1874 we exported \$3,523,000 worth; but in 1904 the exportations were \$24,184,000 worth. Take, again, hams and bacon. In 1874 the quantity sold abroad was 20,237,000 pounds; in 1904 the quantity was 127,943,000 pounds. Once more we have a remarkable revelation in the cattle sales. We sold 263 steers to Great Britain, valued at \$14,200, in 1874. But last year—thirty years later—our sales were 148,301, and the value was \$10,046,000. Here is a business that has been created during the period mentioned.

MINERAL AND OTHER PRODUCTS

Outside of farming we have made great progress. Our gold production has jumped from \$2,000,000 in 1874, to \$16,400,000 in 1904. Of this latter sum the comparatively newly discovered Yukon contributes \$10,000,000. Our coal production has jumped from 1,000,000 tons in 1874, to 7,500,000 in 1904. Our fisheries have doubled in value. They yielded \$11,000,000 worth of fish in 1874 and \$23,000,000 worth last year. The forests have also brought us greater returns. The exported output netted \$27,308,000 in 1874, whereas the figure for 1904 is \$36,725,000. One of the circumstances contributing to this increase is the utilization of spruce for paper making. The pulpwood development has been very great and very important. Passing from the producing departments to other branches, some curious and interesting facts are to be found. One is in the postal service. Thirty years ago 39,358,000 letters and postcards passed through the post-office. In 1904 the number of letters and postcards handled was 286,368,000. This indicates tremendous augmentation of general business. Everybody is writing

1874 the banks were lending to the people for the purpose of trade the sum of \$131,000,000. Thirty years later the discounts amounted to \$509,000,000. This points to a vast increase in the business of the country, and to the development of a large number of new undertakings. While the banks have thus increased their accommodation to the public, the people have added to the facilities of the banks, for the deposits have grown wonderfully. In 1874 the public had confided \$77,000,000 to the care of the banks, but in 1904 there was no less than \$470,000,000 on deposit. Here is an addition of \$400,000,000 to the financial resources of the people in thirty years. But this figure scarcely does justice to this side of the question, because there are deposits in the Post-office banks and in the loan companies, and these have grown proportionately.

WHAT INSURANCE COSTS.

An idea of the rate at which the property values are growing can be gathered from the fact that the insurance against fire has greatly augmented. In 1874 the value of property covered, or the amount at risk, was \$306,000,000. At the present time the figures is \$1,218,000,000! The amount of property insured has multiplied by four. In 1874 the public paid \$3,522,000 for this insurance against fire. In 1904 the amount paid for such insurance was \$13,000,000. But life insurance exhibits greater strides than does fire insurance—probably because it is a later-day necessity. The amount for which Canadians were insured in 1874 was \$85,000,000. In 1904 Canadians were insured for \$587,000,000! We paid \$2,844,000 for life insurance in 1874, and \$19,969,000 for the same service, extended, in 1904. Few people can realize the fact that for all sorts of insurance—fire, life, marine, and so forth, we paid \$37,500,000 in 1904. The interests that call for this protection are by no means insignificant.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

Very remarkable is the railway progress of the country, as exhibited by the official figures. In 1874 we had 4,856 miles of railway. By 1904 the mileage was 19,431, exclusive of electric roads, which were already numerous. The railways earned \$19,470,000 in 1874, and exactly \$100,219,000 in 1904. Here is an increase of \$80,000,000 in the revenues. There were 5,190,000 passengers carried in 1874, and 23,640,000 in 1904. Of freight, the railways carried 5,670,000 tons in 1874 and 48,000,000 tons in 1904. The growth of business indicates that the trade of Canada has extended, and that the movement of population is more marked. Of course, much is to be attributed to the development of the West. That country has called for facilities for itself, and it has increased the demand for travel in the East.

CANADA IN THE FUTURE.

We have made great progress. But we have merely commenced. Canada is really but at the beginning of a history that tells of agricultural, industrial and commercial advancement. The Canada that is to be will be a country of great wealth.

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Nature undertakes the repair of the injured lung in many different ways, and much of the welfare of the patient depends on the exact process by which the arrest of the disease is brought about. Sometimes a case, or envelope, to use a homely expression, will gather round the infected spot, or patch, upon the lung and thoroughly enclose it so that the destructive microbe is effectually imprisoned, the wound heals, the scars harden, and fever and other distressing symptoms disappear. The disease is, in fact, arrested, and at one time the patient would have considered himself to be perfectly cured.

So he is, for the time, but for a considerable period (how long is not and cannot be ascertained) the microbe that is imprisoned is still capable of fresh mischief, should the walls that keep him in break down, when re-infection would almost certainly take place. If the patient is careful to maintain his general health and good condition, even in serious cases the disease may remain quiescent almost indefinitely, but should he return to a manner of life that lowers his general strength and vitality, or indulge in violent muscular exertion, such as lifting heavy weights or taking a full golf-swing, there is a risk of the scars breaking down. The writer has known one "arrested" soon after returning home to join a knot of athletes at a "tug-of-war," and another

The poison in uremia acts chiefly upon the nervous system, and finds expression in headache, drowsiness, and, finally, in convulsions and unconsciousness.

When a person known to have kidney disease complains of severe and continuous headache and becomes very sleepy it is time to act, if convulsions are to be averted. The treatment consists in making up for the deficiency of the kidneys by increasing elimination by other channels—by the skin and the bowels.

This is, of course, the province of the physician; but sometimes in his absence a convulsion may be averted by inducing free perspiration by wrapping the patient in a wet sheet and then covering him with several blankets in the bed and surrounding him with hot bricks or bottles of hot water well wrapped in several layers of flannel to avoid danger of burns. This may avert more serious symptoms and prevent a convulsion until the doctor can arrive and apply more powerful remedies.

DETAILS OF JUICE DIET

DR. JOHN F. RUSSELL'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

Explanation and Table of Vegetables Used in His Treatment.

The medical profession is attesting the keenest interest in the pulmonary cure by vegetable juice, discovery of Dr. John F. Russell, of the New York Post Graduate Hospital.

The juice was first squeezed by a hand machine.

HAD TO GET MACHINERY.

The results of the administration of the juice to tuberculosis patients in the hospital was so satisfactory not to say astonishing, that the hand machine was discarded and a power machine installed for grinding the vegetables, and a cider press was used for extracting the juice from the pulp. A large quantity of juice was prepared every day and kept on ice.

VEGETABLE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

The following shows the daily meals, in detail, for three prescribed courses of diet in Dr. Russell's vegetable fluid cure for consumption:—

Rest Treatment.—Four pints of milk daily. 7 a.m.—One glass milk, bread, butter, calcium chloride. 9 a.m.—Emulsion, glycerine. 11 a.m.—One glass milk. 12 a.m.—One glass milk, butter, bread, vegetable juice. 1 p.m.—One glass milk. 2 p.m.—One glass milk. 3 p.m.—One glass milk, calcium chloride. 5 p.m.—One glass milk, bread, butter. 6 p.m.—Vegetable juice. 7 p.m.—One glass milk. 9 p.m.—Emulsion, glycerine. 10 p.m.—Cathartic.

It is best to begin treatment in all cases with four pints of milk daily. After two days, if it is thought best to increase the amount to five pints, one glass is added at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. If six pints daily, two glasses instead of one are given at 7 and 10 a.m. Castor oil is administered at midnight.

Treatment With No Animal Flesh or Eggs.—7 a.m.—2 glasses milk, cereal, bread or butter, any vegetable, fruit, calcium chloride. 8.30 a.m.—Emulsion, glycerine. 10 a.m.—2 glasses milk. 12 a.m.—2 glasses milk, bread and butter, cheese, vegetables, nuts, vegetable juice. 3.30 p.m.—2 glasses milk, calcium chloride. 6 p.m.—2 glasses milk, bread and butter, vegetables, vegetable

CANADA'S PROGRESS

Great Development in the Past Thirty Years.

Exhibition time is a period of stock-taking. We think, then, of our progress in the past, and we reflect upon the outlook for the future. Can it be that we have made great strides? Is it probable that we shall go forward in the years to come as rapidly as we have hitherto advanced? The question as to the past is answered by the statistics relating to the business of the country. Here we find that in thirty years—that is, from 1871 to 1901—we have increased the area of land under cultivation from 17,000,000 acres to 30,000,000 acres. This means that 130,000 hundred-acre farms have been made productive, and that room has been found for 650,000 more dependents upon agriculture.

THE MONEY THEY MAKE.

It is not possible to estimate how much money the farming industry makes compared with what it earned thirty years ago. But the export figures show that it sent out of the country \$98,000,000 worth of products in 1904, whereas in 1874—thirty years earlier—its sales were but \$19,341,000. A jump of \$80,000,000, in round figures, is an enormous increase in the business. But of course, the agricultural interests do not derive all their income from foreign sales. There is a great and growing home demand, which is most valuable to the farmer. The details of the exports show some marvelous facts. Take, for example, the case of cheese. In 1874 we exported \$3,523,000 worth; but in 1904 the exportations were \$24,184,000 worth. Take, again, bacon and hams. In 1874 the quantity sold abroad was 20,237,000 pounds; in 1904 the quantity was 127,943,000 pounds. Once more we have a remarkable revelation in the cattle sales. We sold 263 steers to Great Britain, valued at \$14,200, in 1874. But last year—thirty years later—our sales were 148,301, and the value was \$10,046,000. Here is a business that has been created during the period mentioned.

MINERAL AND OTHER PRODUCTS

Outside of farming we have made great progress. Our gold production has jumped from \$2,000,000 in 1874, to \$16,400,000 in 1904. Of this latter sum the comparatively newly discovered Yukon contributes \$10,000,000. Our coal production has jumped from 1,000,000 tons in 1874, to 7,500,000 in 1904. Our fisheries have doubled in value. They yielded \$11,000,000 worth of fish in 1874 and \$23,000,000 worth last year. The forests have also brought us greater returns. The exported output netted \$27,308,000 in 1874, whereas the figure for 1904 is \$36,725,000. One of the circumstances contributing to this increase is the utilization of spruce for paper making. The pulpwood development has been very great and very important. Passing from the producing departments to other branches, some curious and interesting facts are to be found. One is in the postal service. Thirty years ago 39,358,000 letters and postcards passed through the post-office. In 1904 the number of letters and postcards handled was 286,368,000. This indicates

1874 the banks were lending to the people for the purpose of trade the sum of \$131,000,000. Thirty years later the discounts amounted to \$509,000,000. This points to a vast increase in the business of the country, and to the development of a large number of new undertakings. While the banks have thus increased their accommodation to the public, the people have added to the facilities of the banks, for the deposits have grown wonderfully. In 1874 the public had confided \$77,000,000 to the care of the banks, but in 1904 there was no less than \$470,000,000 on deposit. Here is an addition of \$400,000,000 to the financial resources of the people in thirty years. But this figure scarcely does justice to this side of the question, because there are deposits in the Post-office banks and in the loan companies, and these have grown proportionately.

WHAT INSURANCE COSTS.

An idea of the rate at which the property values are growing can be gathered from the fact that the insurance against fire has greatly augmented. In 1874 the value of property covered, or the amount at risk, was \$306,000,000. At the present time the figures is \$1,218,000,000! The amount of property insured has multiplied by four. In 1874 the public paid \$3,522,000 for this insurance against fire. In 1904 the amount paid for such insurance was \$13,000,000. But life insurance exhibits greater strides than does fire insurance—probably because it is a later-day necessity. The amount for which Canadians were insured in 1874 was \$85,000,000. In 1904 Canadians were insured for \$587,000,000! We paid \$2,844,000 for life insurance in 1874, and \$19,969,000 for the same service, extended, in 1904. Few people can realize the fact that for all sorts of insurance—fire, life, marine, and so forth, we paid \$37,500,000 in 1904. The interests that call for this protection are by no means insignificant.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

Very remarkable is the railway progress of the country, as exhibited by the official figures. In 1874 we had 4,856 miles of railway. By 1904 the mileage was 19,481, exclusive of electric roads, which were already numerous. The railways earned \$19,470,000 in 1874, and exactly \$100,219,000 in 1904. Here is an increase of \$80,000,000 in the revenues. There were 5,190,000 passengers carried in 1874, and 23,640,000 in 1904. Of freight, the railways carried 5,670,000 tons in 1874 and 48,000,000 tons in 1904. The growth of business indicates that the trade of Canada has extended, and that the movement of population is more marked. Of course, much is to be attributed to the development of the West. That country has called for facilities for itself, and it has increased the demand for travel in the East.

CANADA IN THE FUTURE.

We have made great progress. But we have merely commenced. Canada is really but at the beginning of a history that tells of agricultural, industrial and commercial advance-

athletes at a "tug-of-war," and another to go in for a swimming match. The dangerous part of it is they felt well enough to do it. In both cases results were disastrous.

Slight cases of consumption, that is, those in which disease is arrested at a very early stage, are certainly curable. We see examples of it constantly, but even in these cases the truest wisdom is to act as carefully as if they were the worst. In the case of young girls avoiding the late hours of a social season and the choking dust of bazaars and ball-rooms, and for men all overfatigue, unwholesome food, and wear and tear. Every successive year of immunity from relapse strengthens the claim of the consumptive to consider himself absolutely cured.

It is here the ideal health conditions of the sanatorium come in so usefully. There is no irksomeness in doing as every one else is doing, and no one to grumble at open windows in cold weather, which the hardy and well-trained consumptive patient really enjoys.

UREMIA.

The process of nutrition of the animal body has often been compared to the consumption of coal in a furnace. During the process force is developed to run the engine, but as the fuel is consumed, "clinkers" and ashes are produced. If the ashes are not removed they soon shut off the air and arrest combustion.

This analogy is incomplete, for the processes of digestion, assimilation and elimination in the animal body are very intricate, and even yet are only partially understood by physiologists. We know, however, that rapid elimination of the waste products is absolutely necessary to the continuance of health—not only because, after the analogy of the furnace, these waste products will shut off the draft and put out the fire if allowed to accumulate, but also and especially because many of them are active poisons, which, if re-absorbed into the blood, even in minute quantities, will quickly derange health or destroy life.

Some of the most powerful and active of these poisons are eliminated by the kidneys when a person is in good health, and their retention in the blood (in cases of Bright's disease, for example) will occasion a form of blood-poisoning which is called uremia.

and butter, vegetables, vegetable juice. 8 p.m.—Emulsion, glycerine. 10 p.m.—Cathartic.

Including Eggs and Animal Flesh. —7 a.m.—Breakfast: Cereal and bread and butter, meat (if desired), vegetables, raw eggs, vegetable juice. 8.30 a.m.—Glycerine, emulsion. 12 a.m.—Dinner: Soup, meat, bread and butter, vegetables, raw eggs, calcium chloride. 3 p.m.—Calcium chloride. 6 p.m.—Supper: Meat, vegetables, bread and butter, raw eggs, vegetable juice. 8 p.m.—Emulsion, glycerine. 10 p.m.—Cathartic.

VEGETABLE FLUID THE ANSWER

"There is no longer difficulty in supplying the proper quantity of proteid, carbo-hydrate and fat; but is there not something additional needed to lift the blood and tissues to that high estate, perfect health, for which physiologists have not yet found a name?"

"Experience in the treatment of a large number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis has led to the conclusion that in cases of the apparently curable type who utterly fail to get well, the cause of failure is lack of an unknown something in the diet; and in cases of similar type who get well only after a long and tedious wait, the necessary something is supplied either in insufficient quantity or at too long intervals.

"For a number of years I have been searching for this unknown something, or its source of supply, and vegetable juice is the final outcome.

"It has been in use at the Annex since January 7, and at the dispensary since March 7, 1905. From January 7 to June 20 there have been eleven cures.

The analysis of this mixed vegetable juice, which was conducted under the supervision of Dr. Russell, showed the following results:—

	Per cent.
Water	92.53
Starch	1.02
Disaccharides (cane sugar, etc.)	0.81
Monosaccharides (glucose, etc.)	2.04
Pentoses and pentosans	Traces
Fat	0.40
Essential oils (volatile)	0.11
Essential oils (non-volatile) ..	0.04
Coloring matter	0.22
Alkaloidal salts	Trace
Tartaric acid	0.75

286,368,000. This indicates tremendous augmentation of general business. Everybody is writing about something now-a-days.

BANKING DEVELOPMENT.

Very marked has been the development of the banking interest. In

Cellulose	0.21
Malic, succinic and oxalic acids	Trace
Volatile acids (calculated as acetic)	0.24
Tannin	Trace
Proteid (nitrogen multiplied by 6.25)	0.987
Ash	0.47

In a written explanation of his valuable discovery, Dr. Russell says: "It has been demonstrated over and over again that food and fresh air, which must be regarded as a form of food, are the main factors in the cure of pulmonary tuberculosis.

"There have been fewer exacerbations since its use, and the measure of the efficacy of any method of treatment must be the occurrence or absence of exacerbations, or periods of violence in the disease.

"I am convinced that vegetable juice is a valuable addition to diet, but feel that six months' observation is not sufficient to enable me to speak positively of its full value.

"For the treatment of exacerbations, or periods of increased violence of the disease requiring rest, the diet of milk and bread and butter is strongly recommended. Both wheat and corn bread, the latter made with eggs, are used, and the largest gains in weight are made by patients who eat corn or corn muffins at one of the three meals.

The daily amount of milk is fixed at either four, five or six pints, which ever in the judgment of the physician seems best.

URGED TO EAT HEAVILY.

"Patients are urged to eat as much as they possibly can, and by referring to the table of weights and daily average of bread and butter physicians may determine about how much their patients should eat.

"I have always advocated what to most physicians seems the extravagant use of cathartics, because I believe that systematic use increases digestive capacity, hastens absorption, aids the removal of circulating poisons and reduces fevers.

"Patients are allowed to leave the bed and sit up or recline in chairs after the first week of treatment. weeks, at the end of which cheese, vegetable, cereals, nuts and fruit are added to the diet and patients begin to take regulated exercise.

"The rest treatment is always followed, when possible, by the diet which excludes animal flesh and eggs, though all these diets are employed at the dispensary. Alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, beef-tea, meat extracts, meat juice, vinegar, are forbidden."

In communicating his discovery to his fellow doctors Dr. Russell expressed his belief that the cure of consumption should be taken out of the hands of the specialist and placed under the supervision of the general practitioner.

"The details of its successful management," he said, "are as easily within his command as the details of the management of any other common disease, such as typhoid fever, for example."

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. F. Southmayd, of No. 154 East Sixty-third street, New York, said regarding Dr. Russell's new cure:

"Dr. Russell admits that he has not yet tried the vegetable-juice cure for a sufficient length of time to demonstrate it to his perfect satisfaction. I myself think that in

dustrial and commercial advancement. The Canada that is to be will be a country of great wealth, and of vast opportunities for all. With our fast developing West aiding us, the achievements of the past are as nothing compared to those that are yet to be experienced.

such cases the value of such a discovery should be thoroughly tested before a final expression of opinion.

"The cure has shown a remarkable success for the length of time it has been in operation. But before passing an opinion on it I would rather wait, say for a year, for relapses. They are very likely to occur in cases of tuberculosis.

"The most I can say is that the cure certainly looks promising, and every physician with the welfare of humanity at heart will pray for its success.

"To what element in the fluid do you attribute the success of the experiments?" Dr. Southmayd was asked.

"That is hard to say. It seems to possess all sorts of organisms. I have looked over the analysis and the best I can say is that the fluid seems to be a sort of 'general nourisher.'"

OPIUM FROM THE POPPY.

How the Drug is Extracted and Made Into Balls.

The preparation of "raw" opium in North India is, according to the Tropical Agriculturist, carried out as follows:

In February, as a rule, the juice is gathered, the poppy plant being then in full flower and of a height of three or four feet, each stem having from two to five capsules of the size of a duck's egg. Before the capsules are pierced, the fallen petals of the flowers are carefully gathered and sorted according to condition, in three grades, and then are heated over a slow fire and formed into thin cakes, to be used for the covering of the drug when collected.

The piercing of the pods requires great skill, and upon it largely depends the yield. The opium farmer and his assistants each carry a small lancetlike tool, which has three or four short, sharp prongs and with this a half dozen perpendicular cuts are made in each capsule or seed pod of the poppy. The juice begins to flow at once, but quickly congeals. The day after, the thickened juice is carefully gathered, being scraped off with a small iron trowel, and the mass thus gathered is put into an earthen vessel and kept carefully stirred for a month or more, great care being taken to have it well aired, but not exposed to the sun.

The material is now examined by expert testers, who determine its grade or quality, and then the whole is put into a large box, where it is worked very much in the same fashion as baker's dough, to give it the required consistency. The opium is now made into balls for export. The natives wade about in the large vats containing the paste like drug and hand it out to hundreds of ball-makers sitting around the room. Every man has a spherical brass cup, lined with the poppy flower petals, before him. Into this is pressed the regulation quantity of opium. From this brass cup, when properly pressed, the opium ball is transferred to another man, who gives it a coating of clay. This gives the drug, when ready for shipment, the appearance of a fair sized cannon ball.

When well prepared in this manner, opium will keep its properties for fifteen years or more. Before it can be used, the opium balls have to be broken up and further treated.

When a fish takes in the early worm it is apt to get in a mess.



WHEN THE WAR IS OVER.

About the only indemnity the Russian and Jap private soldier will get.

DEATH'S SHADOW OVER CAUCASUS

Many Villages in Ruins and the Inhabitants Massacred.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The authorities in the Caucasus were taken completely by surprise because of the magnitude of the Tartar rising. There is not the least doubt that the rising was long planned, carefully organized, and that it is connected with the separatist movement. The officials at Tiflis state that they have unmistakable proof that the revolt has been fanned by Turkish emissaries, and agitators, bearing green standards, are now raising the whole country. Tartars intend laying a regular siege against Baku and Shusha. They have laid many villages in ruins and pitilessly massacred the inhabitants. Unless sufficient troops are available promptly to suppress the rising, the whole of that part of the country will be devastated and the populations of the towns and villages massacred. In various parts of the Caucasus bands of peasants have been organized against the nobles. These are invading the domains of the latter and seizing all the firearms obtainable.

The principal fighting is not in Baku itself, but at Balakhan, where hundreds have been shot by the infantry and artillery, and where 1,000 were killed or wounded during a desperate attack on the military camp and provision depots. The troops sustained few casualties.

A large number of workmen barricaded themselves in the Balakhan hospital, and the soldiers began the attack with rifle fire and then stormed the hospital and completed their work with the bayonet.

The desperate condition of affairs at Baku is shown by a telegram from the Governor of Baku, who has sent an urgent despatch to Tiflis saying that his troops are surrounded by Tartars and will inevitably be overwhelmed unless immediately relieved.

BLOOD-CURLING ATROCITIES.

A despatch from Paris says: The Petit Parisien says it learns from a private but absolutely trustworthy source that the situation at Baku to-day was as bad as it could be. Armenians are killing one another rather than fall into the hands of the Tartar soldiery, who torture all who they secure. Massacre follows massacre. The oil wells are all ablaze. The butchery began with the slaughter of 1,500 Armenians, while the police looked on as if it were a theatrical display. Women were shockingly mutilated. Children were dashed to pieces before their mothers' eyes. Men were either cut to pieces instantly or mutilated before they were put to death. The Armenian Vizier, who barricaded himself in his house, was roasted to death with his wife and children. Ten Armenians, who took refuge in another house, were holding out against the soldiers when a magistrate demanded admission. The latter persuaded them to come out, assuring them of protection. He then ordered the soldiers to fall on them, and all were barbarously murdered.

destroyed, and that the Christian workmen are surrounded by thousands of armed Tartars.

Tiflis is full of refugees from Baku, who abandoned all their belongings when they fled. The reception room of Gen. Shirinkin is thronged with arrivals from the scene of atrocities. A deputation from the great petroleum works has asked for military protection for 25,000,000 pounds of combustible liquids contained in the company's reservoirs at Baku. All the spirit distilleries and silk-weaving works in the Shusha district have been burned by Tartars. Part of the workmen succeeded in escaping to the mountains, but the remainder were killed. The Zanghezur mines and copper foundries are threatened with immediate attack. Orders have been given to despatch corn to Shusha for the relief of the starving population.

A VILLAGE MASSACRED

A Tiflis despatch says:—Advices from Elisabetpol is to the effect that all the inhabitants of Minkend, an Armenian village in the Zangezursk district, have been massacred by Tartar nomads. Other villages are surrounded by the nomads. The Governor has sent urgent appeals for reinforcements.

SITUATION DESPERATE.

A despatch to the London Times from St. Petersburg describes the situation at Baku as desperate. A telegram received by the Russ says that tens of thousands of workmen marched from the ruined oil fields into Baku, perpetrating deeds of horror on the way. It is reported that they actually threw victims alive into burning edifices. Troops were sent, but they were incapable of coping with the enormous number of armed and desperate rioters. To make matters worse, tribesmen, attracted by the prospects of loot, are coming down from the mountains and aiding in the work of death and destruction. Considerable apprehension is felt lest the peasants on the Lower Volga will follow the example of the Caucasus and start the long expected agrarian revolt, which under the stimulus of famine, the cessation of field labor and the industrial standstill due to the failure of the supply of naphtha, would rapidly spread through the country.

3,000 WELLS BURNED.

London, Sept. 11.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says that the destruction of the oil industry seems to be complete. Official returns are lacking, but it is trustworthy computed that 3,000 out of 3,600 wells are ruined. It will take about a year before work can be resumed.

A despatch to the Times from Shusha, dated Sept. 6, says:—"I reached Shusha with great difficulty Monday morning. The Armenian commercial quarter is a mass of smoking ruins. Whole streets have been destroyed. Killed, in round figures, number 250. The town is now quiet. Two squadrons of Cossacks arrived Monday, and 600 infantry to

CAR FELL INTO STREET.

Frightful Accident on the New York Elevated.

New York, Sept. 11.—The death list of to-day's frightful accident on the Ninth avenue elevated railroad, when a car crowded with early morning workers on their way down town pitched head-long into the street, stands at twelve.

Three men are in hospitals with fractured skulls; one of these who as yet remains unidentified at Roosevelt Hospital is unconscious and not expected to live long. More than two score of persons were injured; many of them seriously. The cause of the accident and the immediate responsibility remain to be settled. The motorman of the wrecked train is a fugitive, while the switchman, conductor and four guards are under arrest. The switchman is charged with manslaughter and the trainmen are held as witnesses.

Whatever may have caused the mistake, the accident, the worst in the history of overhead railroads in New York, came when a southbound train on the Ninth avenue line was switched off to the Sixth avenue line at the 53rd street junction. The motorman, expecting a clear track on the direct line of Ninth avenue or disregarding the warning signal that the switch was open, rushed his train along at a high rate of speed. The first car swung around the right angle curve, holding to the rails because of the weight of the train behind. Then the strain became too great. The couplings broke, the second car was whirled about almost end for end, and to the horror of those who looked on from below, pitched into the street.

There was suddenly a rain of human bodies as with a deafening crash the heavy car fell. For an instant the vehicle stood fairly on end. Then the sides gave way as if they were made of pasteboard, helching out a mass of humanity. Those passengers who had not jumped from platforms and windows before the plunge came were thrown into a mass at the forward end of the car. As the injured men and women were struggling to free themselves the heavy front trucks of the third car on the train were hurled almost in their midst as the car itself jumped partly off the elevated structure and was wedged against a building at the southeast corner of Ninth avenue and 53rd street.

FIRST SOD OF C. T. PACIFIC.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Officiated at the Ceremony.

Fort William, Sept. 11.—Amid the booming of canon, and the cheers from ten thousand throats, under a brilliant sun, Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day turned the first sod of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in the west limits of Fort William. Sir Wilfrid stopped here on his return from the inauguration of the two new provinces, and remained the guest of the town from Saturday evening till this afternoon, when he left for Ottawa on the Imperial Limited. The sod was turned within a few yards of where a similar ceremony took place in June, 1875, when the first sod of the Canadian Pacific was turned.

After an address had been made to Sir Wilfrid by Mayor Rutledge, the Premier made a speech of three-quarters of an hour, in which he described in his eloquent way the possibilities of that line to the westward of Fort William in the great prairies of the North-West. He traced the history of navigation on the Kaministiquia River from the bark canoe of D. U. L. Hut and T. A. Hardig to the great nine-thou-

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cattle, and Other Dairy Products at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—Wheat—No. 2 Ontario white and red quoted at 74 to 75c outside. Manitoba wheat weaker at 98c for No. 1 Northern, Georgian Bay ports; at 95c for No. 2 Northern, and at 84½c for No. 3. New wheat, 12 to 15c per bushel lower than the above.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted at 28c north and west, and at 32c on track, Toronto.

Barley—New quoted at 38 to 44c outside, the latter for No. 2.

Peas—No. 2 quoted at 65c outside. Corn—American corn sells at 62½c for No. 2, and at 62c for No. 3; lake and rail.

Rye—Prices nominal at 56 to 56½c outside.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents, made of new wheat for export, are quoted at \$3, in buyers' sacks at outside points; do., bbls., \$3.50 to \$3.60. Manitoba flour is weaker; No. 1 patents, \$5.20 to \$5.30; No. 2 patents, \$4.90 to \$5; and strong bakers', \$4.80 to \$4.90 on track, Toronto.

Milled—At outside points bran is quoted at \$12, and shorts at \$17 to \$18. Manitoba bran, in sacks, \$17, and shorts at \$19 to \$20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, \$1.75 to \$2 per bbl., and cooking apples, \$1 to \$1.75.

Beans—Hand-picked, \$1.75, and prime, \$1.60 to \$1.65.

Honey—The market is steady, at 7 to 7½c for strained, and at \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen combs.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at \$7.75 to \$8 on track here, and No. 2 at \$6 to \$6.50.

Straw—Car lots quoted at \$6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—They are quoted at 60c per bag on track.

Poultry—Chickens, 10 to 12c per lb.; hens, 8c; ducks, 10c; turkeys, 12 to 13c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound rolls are jobbing at 20 to 21c; tubs, good to choice, 18 to 19c, and inferior, 16c. Creamery prints sell at 23 to 24c, and solids at 22 to 23c.

Eggs—Good stock selling at 18 to 18½c per dozen in case lots; splits, 15 to 16c.

Cheese—Prices unchanged at 11½ to 12c per lb., the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, sells at 11½ to 11¾c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.

Cured Meats—Hams, light to medium, 14 to 14½c; do., heavy, 13c; rolls, 12c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c.

Lard—Tierces 10½c; tubs, 10½c; pails, 10½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—New No. 2 white oats were offered in the West this morning at equal to rather less than 22½c afloat, Montreal, for September delivery. It is said to be hard to get more than 34½ to 35c for new No. 2 oats, on track. Old oats are quoted at 39 to 40c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, \$5.30 to \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5 to \$5.10; winter wheat patents, \$4.65 to \$4.75; and straight rollers, \$4.40 to \$4.50, in wood; in bags, \$2.05 to \$2.15. Rolled oats—\$2.35 to \$2.40.

MORE ATROCITIES FEARED.

A despatch from Tiflis says: The manager of the Mantashof Company telegraphs from Baku that the oil plants and wells at Bihiebat have been burned, that the depots of the Caspian Company have also been

RIOTING IN TOKIO.

Japanese Indignant Over the Terms of Peace.

A Tokio despatch says:—The first turbulence attendant upon the popular anger over the terms of peace arranged with Russia took place on Tuesday. A mass meeting to protest against the action of the Government was called to take place at Ilibiya Park, but the metropolitan police closed the gates and attempted to prevent the assemblage of the people. The municipality protested the action of the police and finally the gates were thrown open and a large crowd gathered and voted in favor of resolutions declaring the nation humiliated and denouncing the terms upon which the treaty of peace was arranged. The crowd was serious in its conduct rather than angry and the police handled it discreetly. The gathering eventually dispersed in an orderly manner. Later on, however, a crowd attempted to hold a meeting in the Shinjoni Theatre and the police dispersed it. A portion of the crowd then proceeded to the office of the Kokumin Shinbun, the Government organ, and began hooting. Three employees of the paper armed with swords appeared at the door of the building and checked the attack and the police again dispersed the crowd. It was thought that the trouble had passed when suddenly a portion of the crowd made a rush at the building, hurled stones and damaged some of the machinery. Several persons were injured during the attack but the police eventually cleared the streets and arrested a number of the rioters.

Rioting broke out again at night. There were several clashes with the police, and it is estimated that two were killed and 500 wounded. The rioting ceased at midnight. The police stations were the only property destroyed.

GUARDING THE LEGATIONS.

Troops are guarding the foreign Legations. Apparently there is no outbreak of anti-foreign sentiment, but the Government is anxious to prevent any danger of injury to the members of the Legation and other foreigners. A few foreigners already caught by mobs were roughly handled.

The Nichi-Nichi Shinbun asks:—"How can the Government retain its dignity in the presence of such rioting?" It adds that the committee which organized Tuesday's meeting have good standing in society and are not irresponsible agitators. The police exceeded their authority, with a result that is derogatory to the honor and dignity of Tokio. Popular indignation has been set on fire, and the police are finally unable to keep order. If the conditions continue the contagion may spread and innocent people and their property may be damaged.

RECORD CROP YIELD.

Forecast for West by Association of Grain Dealers.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Over 91,500,000 bushels of wheat is what the Canadian West will produce this year, according to an estimate made by Frank G. Fowler, secretary of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association.

In his crop report showing the crop condition on Aug. 15, Mr. Fowler figures on the acreage, average yield and total production of

the four grain crops—wheat, oats, barley, and flax. His figures indicate that the present year is to establish another record mark in the matter of cereal production. The figures are as follows:—

Grain	Acreage	yield.	Total yield.
Wheat	4,19,000	22.8	91,633,200
Oats	1,423,000	47.2	67,165,600
Barley	433,800	31.5	13,664,700
Flax	34,900	13.5	471,160

It will be noticed that the acreage under wheat is placed at over 4,000,000 acres. According to the Government reports issued by the Manitoba and Territorial Governments a month or two ago, the acreage under crop to wheat was figured at 2,613,588 for Manitoba and 1,149,558 for the Territories; Fall and Winter wheat, a total of 3,793,146 acres, or a difference between the Government and Fowler's figures of about 225,000 acres.

Flax shows a remarkable falling in area, the acreage being estimated at only 34,900 acres, as compared with 51,693 acres, the Government figure for last year. This decrease is due to the fact that flax is a troublesome crop to raise compared with wheat, and there is not the market for it that there is in wheat and oats.

CENSUS OF THE WEST.

Commissioner Has Started to Make Arrangements.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Mr. A. Blue, Census Commissioner, has gone West for the purpose of making preparatory arrangements for the quinquennial census of Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, to be held in June of next year. His object is to secure from the officials of the local Governments the latest figures as to the new centres of population, and also to familiarize himself with the country.

In order to furnish a basis for the per capita payment by the Dominion Government to Manitoba a census of this province has to be taken every five years, and it has been decided to include the new provinces also. The census of Manitoba in 1896 was merely a counting of heads, but in the one to be taken next June a census of agriculture will be added. The census of the people will be by name, and will include the occupation, sex, age and religion of those enumerated. The agricultural figures will include the acreage taken up, the amount in crop of the chief grains, and the yield in bushels for the crop year of cultivation, and the nature of the crop next year will also be included.

TO REGULATE COMMERCE

Britain and United States Will Take Action in Far East.

A Birmingham despatch says:—The London correspondent of the Post states that, as a direct result of the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan, the United States has laid certain proposals before Great Britain for the regulation of European and American commerce in China, especially in Manchuria and Corea. If these should be accepted, Sir Edward Satow, the British Minister to China and Mr. Rockhill, the American Minister to China, without waiting for the action of other powers, will lay certain most important proposals before China and Japan.

hark canoe of D. U. L. Hut and T. A. Hardrig to the great nine-thousand-ton freighter that now lies at the docks. He predicted that within a few years the country will again be struggling with another transcontinental question, and still another railway will be built from ocean to ocean.

A great demonstration followed the turning of the sod, and Sir Wilfrid was presented with the shovel.

WRECK ON THE C. P. R.

"Soo" Express Runs Into the Imperial Limited.

Ottawa, Sept. 11.—In a pitch-in on the C. P. R. short line at 5 o'clock this morning at Hammond, 20 miles from Ottawa, the "Soo" Express ran into the east bound Imperial Limited, injuring six persons. Two probably will die. The injured are: Engineer Gaffney of Ottawa, probably fatal; D. H. Caldwell (colored), Montreal, Pullman porter, skull crushed, will likely die; D. H. Cole, porter, Detroit, arm and leg broken; Mrs. Jas. Fagan, San Francisco, and Mrs. A. Keene, Whitman, Mass., and Cecil Nicholson, of Kamloops, B. C., slightly injured. The trains followed each other one station behind, owing to the limited being forty minutes late. At Hammond the limited engine became uncoupled and ran 200 yards ahead. The engineer backed promptly and sent the rear brakeman to signal the "Soo" train, but it is supposed that Engineer Gaffney did not see the signal owing to the heavy September fog that prevailed. The engine crashed into the rear Pullman, which was light, going to Montreal in charge of Porter Caldwell. It, with the regular sleeper, left the track and was ditched, the empty car being badly smashed. The three injured passengers and Porter Cole were in the second Pullman. The colliding engine was damaged considerably, but did not leave the track. Wrecking trains and doctors went down from Ottawa. The injured trainmen were brought here and the injured passengers were taken to Montreal. The "Soo" was backed to Ottawa and sent to Montreal by the North Shore Line. It will take several hours to clear the track. None of the injured passengers suffered beyond cut legs and contused knees caused by being thrown forward with force.

DEATH OF COL. LEYS.

Late Member for London in the Legislature.

London, Ont., Sept. 11.—Lieut-Col. F. B. Leys died at his residence, Elmwood Avenue, to-night, following an illness of nine months, due to kidney trouble.

Deceased was a resident of London for approaching half a century, and in a peculiar way held the affection of a large section of the community, chiefly by reason of his openheartedness among the poor.

He was born in Pickering, Ontario County, and studied law in the office of his brother, the late John Leys, ex-M.P.P. He settled in Windsor, and was paymaster of the militia, subsequently being promoted to an honorary colonelcy. Liberal in politics, he represented London for one term in the Ontario Legislature. Two sons, Dr. Bert, of Detroit, and Allan, London, and two daughters, Mrs. F. L. Evans, and Miss Carrie, and a widow survive.

FAMINE IS AVERTED.

Timely Rains in India Relieve Acute Situation.

Simla, India, Sept. 11.—Timely rains in the Rajputana and other drought-stricken districts are relieving to some extent the fears of an acute famine.

to \$4.50, in wood; in bags, \$2.05 to \$2.15. Rolled oats—\$2.35 to \$2.40 per bag. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, at \$14.50 to \$15; shorts, \$15 to \$20; Manitoba bran in bags, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$20 to \$21. Hay—No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9 per ton on track; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, \$6 to \$6.25; clover, mixed, \$6.50 to \$7. Beans—Choice primes, \$1.65 to \$1.70 per bushel, \$1.60 in car lots. Potatoes—New potatoes, in bags of 80 lbs., 50 to 55c. Honey—White clover, in comb, 12 to 18c per section, in 1-lb. sections; extract, in 10-lb. tins, 8 to 9c; in 60-lb. tins, 7 to 8c. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$20 to \$21; light short cut, \$18 to \$19; American cut clean fat backs, \$19.25 to \$20.75; compound lard, 5½ to 6½c; Canadian pure lard, 10½ to 11c; kettle rendered, 11 to 12c; hams, 12, 13 to 14c; bacon, 13 to 14c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$8.50 to \$9.75; alive, \$7, mixed lots. Eggs—Straight stock, 19 to 20c; No. 1 candled, 18½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 22½ to 22½c; under grades, 21½ to 21½c; dairy, 18 to 20c. Cheese—Ontario, 11½ to 11½c; Quebec, 11½ to 11½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Sept. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 83 to 85c; No. 2 Northern, 82 to 85c; December, 31½ to 82c. Rye—No. 1, 60 to 61c; Barley—No. 2, 51c; sample, 35 to 50c. Corn—May, 54½ to 54½c. Duluth, Sept. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 81½c; No. 2 Northern, 78½c; September, old, 81½c; September, new, 77½c; December, 77c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—The run at the city cattle market to-day was again very heavy, amounting all told to 109 cars, with 1,550 head of cattle, 3,790 sheep and lambs, 700 hogs, and 153 calves. With such large offerings and the proportion of choice cattle very small, an easier market was to be expected.

Export cattle, choice	\$4.40	\$4.65
do bulls	3.25	3.50
do medium	3.00	3.25
do light	3.00	3.50
do cows	3.00	3.50
Butchers' picked	4.00	4.25
do choice	4.00	4.10
do medium	3.50	3.75
do light	3.00	3.40
do bulls	1.75	2.50
Feeders, steers	3.50	3.80
do bulls	2.25	2.75
Stockers, choice	3.00	3.50
do common	2.50	2.80
Milch cows, choice	20.00	45.00
do common	20.00	25.00
Sheep, export ewes	4.00	4.20
do bucks	3.00	3.40
do culls	3.00	3.25
Lambs, per cwt.	5.50	6.12½
Calves, each	2.00	10.00
do per cwt	3.50	5.50
Hogs, selects	6.37½	0.00
do lights and fats	6.00	6.12½

ANOTHER BIG DIAMOND.

Stone of 400 Carats Found in Johannesburg Mine.

A despatch from London says: A flawless diamond, weighing 460 carats, is reported to have been found in the Premier Mine, Johannesburg.

THREE BURNED TO DEATH.

A Terrible Accident at St. Justice, Quebec.

A despatch from Quebec says: Unable to make their way out of their bedroom owing to the house being enveloped in flames, Mrs. P. Ruel and her two children were burned to death in their beds at St. Justice, county of Dorchester, on Tuesday night, despite the efforts of the husband and father, who endeavored to save them. The latter was also badly burned.

THE BOY AND THE WOLVES.

Little Fellow Has a Decidedly Warm Half Hour.

A despatch from Grand Valley, Minnesota, says:—On Saturday afternoon J. J. Aspdin of Toronto and Norman Cameron, the latter an eleven-year-old boy of Golden Valley Mills township, were out fishing in a boat at the lower end of Stanley Lake, when young Cameron landed with his dog and a thirty-two-calibre Stevens rifle for a ramble in the bush and a little hunt. He had it. Before he had gone far in the cedar brush his dog was attacked by a big wolf. Cameron fired and hit the brute. It rose howling and thus attracted the attention of a number of the pack to which it belonged. The boy and dog began a scientific withdrawal, while the wolves came on viciously. Cameron fired frequently. Once he fell over a log and a wolf sprang at him, but after firing at it he reached the lake and got out on a log, where he kept up a fusillade till rescued by Mr. Aspdin. James Whitehead, a farmer, and his son, three miles down the lake, were told of the presence of the wolves and armed with rifles followed them back to a thicket in a mountainous part of the country, but could not get a shot. There were about a dozen wolves in the pack, Mr. Whitehead believes, judging from their howling. It is only three weeks since the boy Cameron had a narrow escape from a bear in the same locality.

BACK FROM THE NORTH.

Geological Surveyor Returns With Valuable Data.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Mr. A. P. Low, the well-known geological surveyor, has returned from a visit to Lake Chibougamau, which is some 200 miles north of Lake St. John. The journey was made by way of the latter lake. The country from Lake St. John northward steadily rises. Lake St. John is about 300 feet above sea level, while the altitude of Lake Chibougamau is a thousand feet. The country is covered with spruce, all good pulpwood, but at the height of land to which Mr. Low traveled the altitude is considered too great to admit of successful agriculture. The Indians are at present the only inhabitants of the region, but a development of the mineral resources will inevitably attract a large mining population.

Besides asbestos, Mr. Low found indications of copper and gold, which probably exist in working quantities, but he did not care to make an absolute statement as to their actual value. One man has a quartz vein located, and his claim established, but up to the present no working has been carried on to any extent. Mr. Low's investigations will probably prove among the most important of those carried on this year by the Geological Survey.

ATROCITIES AT KERTCH.

Men, Women and Children Beaten—Troops Fired on Defenders.

A despatch from Berlin says: Prominent Jews here have received details of anti-Semitic riots at Kertch. The Jew-baiters ran amuck, plundering and destroying property and burning houses in all directions. They beat all Jews—men, women and children—until they fell bleeding and insensible. Some of them seized the 2-year-old son of a Jewish tradesman named Hirschmann and threw him into a bonfire they had made of Hirschmann's furniture, and he was burned alive before the eyes of his parents. Many similar outrages are reported. After

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

CANADA.

An abattoir is proposed for London.

President Mackenzie says the C. N. R. will be in Yorkton in 1906.

Dr. Clarke of Rockwood Asylum has been selected as Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum.

Temperance people in Brant county are organizing for a local option campaign.

Alberta's new regiment, the 15th Light Horse, will have its headquarters at Calgary.

Natural gas mains are being laid to Brantford from the Selkirk fields at the rate of three miles per day.

The homestead entries in the Territories in August totalled 3,059, as against 2,868 for the same month last year.

Mr. W. H. McPhie of Hamilton, assistant inspector of gas, has been made food inspector for Toronto district.

Joshua Hardy of Carleton county fell off a harvesters' excursion train near Mattawa and was killed on Saturday.

The infant son of Mr. Atcheson, of St. Paul, near Stratford, on Saturday, drank a quantity of fly poison, with fatal results.

Sir Frederick Borden announces that it is intended to have a chain of military depots—not fortresses—across the continent.

As a result of the establishment of two new Provinces in the Northwest the mounted police force will be gradually reduced.

C. W. Cross, of Edmonton, has been sworn in as Alberta's Attorney-General. He is only 30 years old, and a former Belleville boy.

The independent telephone line between Bancroft, Coe Hill, Madoc, Eldorado and Marmora has been bought by the Bell Telephone Co.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Two large Canadian contracts for steel rails have been placed with South Wales makers.

It is said that under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty Great Britain will evacuate Wei Hai Wei.

Quebec's proposed tax on commercial travellers was discussed at the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

A London rumor has it that the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Pacific are discussing a big combination, with a view to land development and immigration.

UNITED STATES.

Two thousand painters in Philadelphia are on strike.

Fire losses in the United States and Canada for August aggregated \$11,485,600.

Smauel S. Blake, a bogus seed man, who defrauded many Canadians is under arrest at Buffalo.

The Santa Fe elevator in Chicago, containing 845,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire, on Saturday.

After a chase of over a year, D. R. Willson was arrested at Chicago, charged with forgeries amounting to \$40,000.

E. R. Whitney, a millionaire Montreal contractor, who married a telephone girl, died at Concord, N. H., on Saturday.

An unknown man committed suicide at Niagara Falls by leaping from the bridge between the mainland and Green Island, on Saturday.

GENERAL.

A terrific typhoon has swept the

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Over Three Hundred Killed and Villages Destroyed.

A Catanzaro, Calabria, Italy, despatch says:—A violent earthquake at 2.55 o'clock on Friday morning caused serious loss of life and widespread destruction in Calabria. The towns of Pizzo, Monteleone di Calabria and Martirano were almost entirely destroyed. At Monteleone di Calabria seven persons were killed outright and many were injured by the collapse of the prison there. The Pizzo district is said to be almost entirely destroyed.

Locally the shocks lasted 18 seconds. The walls of the hospital here collapsed, and some of the patients were injured. The inhabitants of this city fled panic-stricken from their houses.

HUNDREDS IN THE RUINS.

Grave news continues to arrive from Pizzo, Monteleone di Calabria and Martirano, which have been almost destroyed. There are numerous victims. It was hoped that the district of Nicastro had escaped, but that also has been seriously affected.

At Martirano all the buildings have collapsed, including the barracks of the gendarmes. Six wounded men have thus far been taken from the ruins. There are other victims.

At Stefaconi all the houses have fallen and it is feared that a hundred people are under the ruins.

The villages of Piscopio and Triparni are also destroyed.

Troops are helping in the work of salvage.

All the houses at Stefaconi have been wrecked by the earthquake. It is feared that a hundred people are buried in the ruins.

The villages of Piscopio and Triparni have been destroyed.

(LATER.)

A Rome despatch says:—Details of the earthquake in Calabria indicate an enormous disaster. The known dead up to the present number 347. In addition many persons were injured. Entire villages have been devastated.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A despatch from Milan says:—Telegrams received here show that the disaster is even greater than thought. The shock at Nicotera was terrible. Few escaped. None of the bodies has yet been recovered. At Monte Leone the work of taking out the dead is slow, owing to lack of means. At Palmo 300 houses collapsed. Only two churches are standing. At Stefaconi all the houses are ruined. The dead and injured are lying in the piazzas. The scenes are heart-rending. Coffins cannot be obtained, and the dead will be buried in a common grave.

TRIED SUICIDE.

Attempt of F. J. Reilly, of Bogus Ballot-box Fame.

A Belleville, Ont., despatch says: Frank J. Reilly, who is in jail here serving out a year's sentence as one of the parties connected with the celebrated bogus ballot-box case, on Saturday at noon made an attempt to commit suicide. He was in a corridor of the county jail, and, securing a bed sheet, tore it in two and fastened one end over the top of an iron bar in the corridor and formed a noose at the other end. When he was about to place his head in the noose, another prisoner, seeing the affair, raised an alarm, which brought the jail officials to the scene, and Reilly was taken back to his cell and locked up. The acting jail physician, Dr. Yeomans, was called, and recommended a guard to be placed over the prisoner, which was done. Reilly's health is good, and he has never before shown any symptoms of committing a rash act.

Fashion Hints.

CHEMISETTE STYLES.

Chemisette styles promise to be with us this fall again, in spite of their great popularity all spring and summer, but there's much more variety in these new ones than in those we've been wearing.

Some of them are exquisite bits of hand work in the shape of embroidered motifs and seams rolled to meet the edges of lace insertions, with both, perhaps, set off by a delicate framing of baby braid stitching. And, in bold contradiction, there are prim, mannish ones of linen and pique, tucked or trimmed with a bit of sturdy embroidery.

The prettiest of all are put together in involved fashions. Perhaps a bit of cobwebby linen makes one, divided and crossed by tiny bands of veining. Lace and embroidery strips whipped together make up another—the embroidery sometimes light, sometimes heavy, or used in alternate strips, like the combinations of heavy and light laces last winter brought out.

Irish lace makes some stunning chemisettes, either crocheted in the right shape, or made up of three or four wide strips, caught together, with another strip used for a collar.

Broderie Argaile, done on handkerchief linen, wears splendidly and is exquisite, as the woman who handles a needle easily should remember. Sprays of fine vines, interrupted at irregular intervals by eyelets, is the prettiest way of applying it; too studied a design spoils it.

A new French trick is the adding of tiny Pompadour balls to both lace and embroidery. Valenciennes lace, in a design of dots, has every dot made conspicuous by the addition of a ball, done, in some mysterious way, with embroidery cotton. The flowers in the embroidery have each a wee ball directly in the centre.

Another French trick is the use of Swiss embroidery—edging, not insertion—and the laying of two pieces together over a bit of lace insertion making it look like a tiny vest.

Some of the prettiest chemisettes have a pair of undersleeves to match. These, of course, are the finer kind, and the exceptions to the general rule as well.

THE LINGERIE SKIRT.

Since the first clever woman hit upon the idea of a lingerie skirt to go with lingerie blouses a great deal of progress has been made in popularizing lingerie dresses.

Not that they weren't popular enough in idea before; but they were too expensive, coming as they did in rich simplicity of embroidery and hand-run tucks and lace. They were beyond the amount the average woman feels justified in paying for a white dress, let alone the skirt to one.

But gradually women woke up to the fact of their beauty, and from that to an economical accomplishment was but a short step.

The thing that made lingerie skirts exquisite wasn't their elaborate—though paradoxically enough, simple—trimming. It was the sheer, beautiful stuffs they were made of and the dainty treatment of every seam. The actual work was easy enough, and the results were charming.

they had made of Hirschmann's furniture, and he was burned alive before the eyes of his parents. Many similar outrages are reported. After the atrocities had been proceeding some hours, 60 young Jews armed themselves with revolvers and resolved to defend the Ghetto. The Governor, who had hitherto been passive, immediately summoned troops, who fired on the defenders, killing three and wounding eleven. The total Jewish casualties were six killed and over 200 injured. Six hundred were reduced to destitution.

FELL TWO THOUSAND FEET.

Aeronauts Vain Struggle Watched By Crowd.

A despatch from Baltimore says:—Thousands of people in all parts of the city, besides the crowds at the carnival of the Trades Alliance at Highlandtown, on Saturday evening saw John August, the aeronaut and gymnast, who has been making parachute drops daily from a big balloon, fall from his trapeze bar at a height of nearly two thousand feet. He fell in a yard a mile away from the point of ascension.

From the carnival grounds the show manager and others saw that the gymnast, who in the ascent hung feet downward from the bar, was weakening as the balloon shot upward. They saw him try to double and draw himself up on the bar, but he could only catch it by one hand. Finally, after frantic clutching at the air with one hand, he raised himself, got both hands around the bar, tried once more to get over it, raised his body till the waist line touched the bar, and then let go. August's home was in Lancaster, Penn. He was twenty-five years old.

TWO CHILDREN CREMATED.

Perished in Burning Tenement in Montreal Suburb.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Two children were burned almost to cinders in a small fire at Boulevard St. Paul on Thursday morning while the rest of their family were absent. The dead infants, four and seven years old, were left sleeping in an upstairs bedroom at their home on Boulevard St. Paul, while their father, Francis Mayer, had his breakfast and went to work. Then the mother went into the garden at the rear. When the fire broke out the mother made frenzied but unavailing efforts to save her offspring.

FELL IN BOILING SPRING.

Horrible Death of Miss Fannie Wickes, of Washington.

A despatch from Livingston, Montana, says:—Miss Fannie Wickes, 22 years old, of Washington, D. C., died here on Wednesday from the effects of falling into a boiling spring in the Yellowstone National Park. In company with other eastern tourists Miss Wickes was making a tour of the park, and while viewing a geyser stepped backwards in an effort to dodge the blinding spray, and fell into the spring, in which the water was fairly bubbling. Her body was par-boiled from the waist down, and death came after a period of intense agony.

\$225,000,000 FOR WARSHIPS.

Russia to Establish Immense Fleet at the Amur Station.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says that the Ministry of Marine will vote \$225,000,000, to be expended chiefly in the construction of battleships and cruisers destined for the Amur station.

GENERAL.

A terrific typhoon has swept the Tonquin coast.

Swiss strikers wrecked a factory and destroyed a hotel.

Russia has removed the discriminatory duties against certain United States manufactures.

The Russian Black Sea fleet mutineers are to be distributed among the troops in the Odessa district.

Scholastic reforms are announced in Russia, in compliance with the demands of students and professors.

The Congress of Freethinkers in Paris adopted a resolution approving of the separation of Church and State.

WILL BE COSTLY TUNNEL.

Plans for Crossing of Northumberland Strait.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Minister of Public Works has ordered Mr. Lafleur, chief engineer of the department, to prepare a report from the data in the possession of the Government on the feasibility and cost of constructing a tunnel between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Sir Douglas Fox made a report upon the proposition some years ago. The estimated cost of the tunnel submitted to the Dominion Government by a delegation from Prince Edward Island is \$10,000,000. It is generally believed that the amount will be very much greater.

GOLD FROM THE KLONDIKE

Over \$15,000,000 in United States Treasury.

A Washington despatch says: More than \$15,000,000 worth of gold from Alaskan and Klondike fields has already been deposited in the United States treasury this season, and based on the output of prior years, it is probable that some \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 additional will be received before the close of navigation. The total receipts of the previous summer were \$19,000,000 in round numbers, and this year's aggregate will probably exceed that sum by three or four million. Up to Sept. 1st, \$13,000,000 of this season's clean-up had been deposited in the Seattle Assay Office, whence it will be sent to the Philadelphia mint for coinage.

NOVEL FORM OF SUICIDE.

Prisoner Stood on His Head Till Blood Vessel Burst.

A Peterson, N.J., despatch says:—After unsuccessfully attempting nearly every ordinary method of suicide, Peter Ardine killed himself early on Wednesday by standing on his head until a blood vessel burst, although at the time he was confined in a padded cell and a straight-jacket. Ardine began last Monday, when he jumped into the Passaic River. He was placed in jail, where he successfully tested the common methods of prison suicide all Monday night and Tuesday.

NO GAMING AT FALL FAIRS

Agricultural Societies Permitting It Will Lose Grants.

A Toronto despatch says: No games of chance will be allowed at the Fall fairs held in Ontario. Mr. H. B. Cowan, Superintendent of Fairs, has issued a notice to the Agricultural Societies of the province forbidding any such devices to be used. If the societies disobey this injunction they will be in danger of losing their grant from the Government.

called, and recommended a guard to be placed over the prisoner, which was done. Reilly's health is good, and he has never before shown any symptoms of committing a rash act.

POWDER MILLS BLOWN UP

Of Thirty-two Men at Work Nineteen Were Killed.

A Connelville, Pa., despatch says: The Rand powder mills at Fairchance, six miles south of Uniontown, were entirely wiped out by an explosion at 9.10 on Saturday morning. Of the thirty-two men who went to work there to-day nineteen are known to be dead. Of these thirteen have been identified.

When the bodies were recovered the work of identification was difficult. Small pieces of bodies were picked up all over the place. The hole where the magazine stood is about fifteen feet deep and fifty yards square. The earth, black and soggy, is thrown up in huge chunks. Under the high banks of earth thrown up at this place workmen are working with picks seeking bodies.

OUR TRADE WITH BRITAIN

Imports of Produce For Last Month on the British Markets.

A London despatch says: Following are the imports of Canadian produce by Britain during August:—

	Amount.	Value.
Cattle	20,763	£ 22,618
Sheep	4,709	7,995
Wheat, cwt.	183,400	67,683
Wheat flour, cwt.	123,800	57,628
Peas, cwt.	8,380	2,723
Bacon, cwt.	213,404	500,316
Hams, cwt.	64,121	155,875
Butter, cwt.	82,721	408,201
Cheese, cwt.	275,625	689,917
Eggs, gt. hds.	1,500	549
Horses	32	4,060

DISMISSED FROM SERVICE.

Niebogatoff Is No Longer a Russian Admiral.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: An imperial order was issued on Wednesday dismissing from the service Rear-Admiral Niebogatoff and the captains of the battle-ships Imperator Nicolai I., Admiral Senavine and Gen. Admiral Apraxine. All four officers are deprived of their rank, and are liable to the provisions of the naval penal code for their actions in the Battle of the Sea of Japan, when they surrendered to the Japanese. On the report of the surrender of the above-named ships being submitted to the Czar, his Majesty wrote an order that all the other officers of the vessels should be brought to trial on their return to Russia. Action in the case of the commander of the battle-ship Ore is postponed until it is known exactly when he was seriously wounded and handed over his command.

HEN CHOLERA IN MIDDLESEX.

Whole Flocks Affected and Egg Prices Have Gone Up.

A despatch from London, Ont., says:—Hen cholera is raging in different parts of Caradoc, Middlesex County. Whole flocks are being attenuated by the disease. The egg supply has been largely affected, and prices on the market have gone up.

OVER 10,000 KILLED.

Terrible Death Roll, Resulting From Floods in China.

A despatch to the London Express from Shanghai says that the deaths resulting from the recent floods in the low-lying districts were over 10,000.

beautiful stuffs they were made of and the dainty treatment of every seam. The actual work was easy enough, and the results were charming.

Perhaps a skirt of nine gores was put together with veining. French fashion, with the fullness around the hips eased off in tucks. Everything but the seams and the belt was done by hand—even the hem carefully laid and exquisitely stitched.

When ruffles were used, the lace was whipped into a rolled edge, and the ruffle joined to the foundation by means of more of the veining.

Handkerchief linen isn't cheap, but it is wide, which amounts to the same thing; and a skirt of it trimmed with nothing but the veining and tucks, goes with every sort of lingerie blouse, and transforms it from the separate thing it was into a part of an exquisite whole.

DARK RED SAILOR SUIT.

For early fall wear mothers who make blouses at home are using a nonshrinkable flannel, rather light in weight, that will wash. This comes in gray, tan and dark blue, and the trousers can be ordered from a tailor, material provided, of course, for 50 cents. Two blouses should be made for each pair of wee pants.

Mothers who have the time to make fall and summer garments for their small boys insist that one home-made suit will outwear two ready-made suits, and the making is largely a matter of mechanical accuracy. Once the pattern fits the child, the success of the garment depends upon its neat finish.

One wise mother who has not the gift of fashioning raiment for small boys never allows her youngsters to don a new suit, bought ready-made, until she has run up every seam which she can reach with her machine, and sewed on all buttons, and recast all button holes. In this way she prolongs the life of the garment, and forestalls frequent repairs.

THE LINGERIE BLOUSE.

Despite all consideration of season and satiety, the lingerie blouse shows no sign of abdication, but is strengthening its rule with all manner of new enticements of embroidery, of lace, and of flimsiness. The shops are showing it with the success of a novelty. The only suggestiveness of unfitness lies in its obvious incompatibility with zero undergarments. A merino or even spun silk shirt sleeve revealed through its transparent weaving is undeniably disastrous to effect. The thin silk or mull slip the American woman wears is the only solution to the problem. Without it the lingerie waist for winter wear is impossible.

BIG DEAL IN CATTLE.

10,000 Head From Cochrane Ranch Ranch Sold for \$250,000.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Ten thousand cattle have been sold off Ald. Cochrane's ranch by H. A. Mullins, of Winnipeg, to Cowdry and Mannsell, for a quarter of a million dollars cash. This closes out one of the oldest and largest ranches in Alberta.

A BITTER CRY.

"Come, dear, get out of the draught. You'll catch cold."
"Well, if I do," replied the child, who had an older brother. "Jimmy'll take it away from me. He never lets me have anything."

The remorseless tactics of the American harvester trust threaten the destruction of the New Zealand implement industry, and the Government is asked to intervene.

Ayer's

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral quiets tickling throats, hacking coughs, pain in the lungs. It relieves congestion, sub-

Cherry Pectoral

duces inflammation. It heals, strengthens. Your doctor will explain this to you. He knows all about this cough medicine.

"We have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in our family for 25 years for throat and lung troubles, and we think no medicine equals it."

Miss A. FOSZHOV, Appleton, Minn.

25c. per bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Weak Throats

Ayer's Pills greatly aid recovery. Purely vegetable, gently laxative.

DEROCHE & DEROCHÉ.

H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.
H. M. P. Deroche, B. A.

Barristers Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Tamworth every Wednesday.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 5y



DR. C. H. WARTMAN
DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., O.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51y

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE
—21 YEARS IN NAPANEE—
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the rate will be 10c per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO

What Mr. Mackenzie saw there has long been plain to the most casual observer; that a large proportion of the produce of the great Northwest must eventually and permanently reach tide water from the shore of Thunder Bay. By a curious coincidence the spot selected for the turning of the first son of the branch railway about to be constructed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was turned thirty years ago, and not far from the Neebing Hotel, which played so prominent a part in the memorable general election of September, 1878. It is also quite close to the place where the new line will cross the main lines of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern on its way to its terminus on the other side of the river, where the terminal potentially is all that the most exacting railway management could ask nature to provide.

The new line though built by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, is a branch of the Eastern division, part of which intervenes between it and Winnipeg, where the western division, to be built by the company, begins. It forms no part of the main transcontinental line and it will, like the western division, be the property of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company. This break in continuity of ownership, however, cannot interfere with the efficiency of the system, for that company will operate the whole of the eastern division after it is completed by the Dominion Government. By the time the prairie section is completed to Edmonton there will be an effective extension of the traffic route to Port William.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proved Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 7c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

STAGNATION AND STIR.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier could scarcely have chosen a more striking theme for his discourse at Edmonton than the contrast between 1894 and 1905 which the west presents. In the former year Sir Wilfrid made his memorable tour through the western communities. We know what he found there. That very region which he traversed the other day between Calgary and Edmonton was a wilderness from which even the more hopeful and resourceful settlers were fleeing discouraged. The country had been open for settlement for a quarter of a century. As the Premier said, "The sun shone, the rain fell, the soil responded generously to the efforts of the settler," but some blight clouded all the prospects. It was in a worse position than if it had never had a settler in it. It had been tried by men not easily daunted, and they had given it up.

In that eleven years what a change! The wilderness is being reoccupied. The railway which operated three passenger trains a week with difficulty now has a daily service of cars crowded to their capacity. Along the line are bustling little towns some of them arising in brick and stone, and feeling dignified enough to be rivals of Edmonton and Calgary for the Provincial capital. And this is only a type of what prevails everywhere throughout the west. As the Premier reminded his hearers, even Winnipeg eleven years ago was hesitating and doubtful. Regina and Calgary were stagnant

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this.

All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

NAPANEE CHEESE BOARD.

1663 cheese were offered for sale at the Cheese Board Friday afternoon, 598 white and 1065 colored.

All the cheese sold at 11 1/2c.

The usual buyers present.

The following factories boarded:

	NO.	WHITE	COLOR
Napanee	1	..	80
Croydon	2	..	35
Clareview	3	..	35
Tamworth	4	50	..
Sheffield	5	50	..
Centreville	6	..	..
Palace Road	7	..	..
Phippen No. 1	8	100	..
Phippen No. 2	9	75	..
Phippen No. 3	10	..	70
Kingsford	11	66	..
Forest Mills	12	110	..
Union	13	75	..
Odesse	14	..	150
Excolesior	15	..	100
Enterprise	16	75	..
White Creek	17	..	..
Selby	18	..	200
Camden East	19	..	80
Newburgh	20	..	140
Deseronto	21	..	175
Marlbank	22	50	..
Maple Ridge	23	20	..
Metzler	24	..	..
Farmers' Friend	25	..	..
Farmers' Choice	26	..	..

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY.

Toronto Star.

The coal strike talk may be only for the purpose of getting the public to buy early while the price is high.

Montreal Herald

An Odd Blunder.

When the British admiralty built the splendid naval barracks at Chatham they fitted up one of the largest rooms in fine style for court martials and had "Court Martial" inscribed on a big brass plate on the door. When it was about to be used for the first time the discovery was made that the regulations require all naval court martials to be held on the water.

Threshers Attention!

STEAM COAL

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,

West Side Market.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 135,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS

RECEIVED.

INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star	\$1.80

THE LAKE SUPERIOR BRANCH.

The turning of the first sod of a railway is an occasion of which the interest is proportioned to the importance of the undertaking. The Lake Superior branch of the National Transcontinental Railway is not to be a very long line by itself, but it is the connecting link which taps a transcontinental line and diverts a part of its traffic to the head of St. Lawrence navigation. The importance of the harbor facilities about Thunder Bay was clearly recognized by Mr. Alexander Mackenzie when he improved the dockage facilities at Port Arthur and dredged the bar at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River sufficiently to admit the largest steamers then sail on Lake Superior.

FIFTY CENTS

IN some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion is very rapid. For this reason we put up a fifty-cent size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children. In other conditions the gain is slower—health cannot be built up in a day. In such cases Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment; a food rather than a medicine. It's a food for tired and weak digestions.

Send for free sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ont.

50c. and \$1.00. All druggists

Now they are palpitating with life, and they have a number of ambitious competitors whose future no man would be bold enough to limit. Brandon, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Slave Lake, Fort Saskatchewan, MacLeod, Lethbridge, Cardston, Magrath—who can say what these places may become? Who can be sure that Athabasca Landing will not be in the near future one of the considerable towns of the north? Some of the places mentioned are already assured of great future growth and pre-eminence. The grand thing is that they are sure of it, if local pride has any dynamic force. And that is the difference between 1894 and 1905. In the one period hope had almost fled—now it leaps from every eye.

What has caused the revolution? Wilfrid Laurier modestly refrains from claiming any credit. But there is no immodesty in claiming for the Liberal leader the central thought which he bore away from that visit of 1894, namely, that the future of Canada depended on the successful solution of the western problem. Thinking thus, he was convinced that the imperative duty of any government worthy of the name was to make both ends meet. No use in bringing in settlers if they do not do that. And contemporaneously with the easier conditions for settlers larger measures and greater energy must be employed to induce them in. The first was partially achieved by lower freight both out and in. In 1891 it cost seventeen cents to transport what is now transported for from ten to twelve cents. This of itself in thousands of cases would be the difference between success and failure. The lowered tariff, too, had its effect. In the first year or two of settlement a very little matter may decide the balance, and the wise administrator of this country will always keep that first and second year settler in his eye, for on his success the whole prosperity of the Dominion depends. The wise manufacturer knows this. He knows that it is better to have moderate prices and plentiful customers than high prices and few customers. The west itself speaks with no uncertain sound of the success that has crowned this Liberal policy, and the Liberal Premier may well be with natural satisfaction that he has lived to see the wondrous change that has come over it a leader of the Opposition, eleven years ago, and that he has had no small share in bringing to-day's stir out of the old-time stagnation.—Globe.

Old Thunder Notions.

The "Prognostication Everlasting of one Leonard Plagues," published in 1596, tells us that thunder in the morning denotes wind, at noon rain and in the evening a great tempest. He goes further still and declares that "Sunday's thunder should bring the death of learned men, judges and others, Monday's the death of women, Tuesday's plenty of grain, Wednesday's bloodshed, Thursday's plenty of sheep and corn, Friday's the slaughter of a great man and other horrible murders, Saturday's a great pestilent plague and great dearth."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Mitchell*

rather see it in writing and on a cheque.

Ottawa Journal.

No doubt it will be a good while before the ninety-nine million Russians who can not read or write will know what the war ended in.

Montreal Star.

All of the people who rush to Cobalt to get \$35 000,000 worth of silver are not walking home. Some of them have been able to hook rides on the slow freights.

New York Press.

When a man sits at a girl's feet under a tree and plays a banjo to her she thinks that is the way they would go on doing after they were married and had seven children.

Ottawa Free Press.

The glove and mitt manufacturers have decided upon an increase in prices of fifteen per cent. If they keep on they will drive men to carrying muffs. Deeper and more warmly lined pockets will be in vogue this winter.

The Main Point.

Victim—What has happened? Where am I? Doctor—You have been seriously injured in a trolley accident. But cheer up; you will recover. Victim—How much?

The man who tries to hide his religion will soon have none that any one could find.

Dentist, Bath, Ont.

Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario, and honor graduate of Toronto University.

ODESSA—Tuesday, at Dominion Hotel. STELLA—Thursdays, at J. Miller's residence.

W. G. WILSON,

BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc

P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.

OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street, Napanee, Ont.

S. CASEY DENISON,

Will be pleased to have your trade in

Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
Pressed Hay, Etc.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

The Napanee Express

—AND—

and Weekly Globe

50C.

Till end of 1905.

Red Rose Tea Uniformity

A TEA that is good to-day and poor to-morrow is unreliable.

Have you ever noticed variations in the quality of the tea you use? One package good, the next bitter, herby, perhaps weak and insipid.

A lack of expert knowledge by the tasters and blenders of that tea produced that result. There was a failure at a vital point, an ignorance of combining qualities in teas, poor judgment in the blending of that maker's teas, a weakness which invariably gives just such results as your poor tea.

Every chest of Red Rose Tea is tested at the gardens, again by the Eastern Red Rose shippers, then at the Red Rose warehouse upon its arrival before blending; after that an experimental blend is tested, and the final or actual blend is also tested before being packed.

Nothing is left to chance.

That is why that "rich fruity flavor" is always present in Red Rose Tea.

Why Red Rose Tea is always uniform, why

Red Rose Tea

is good Tea

T. H. Estabrooks
St. John, N.B., Toronto, Winnipeg

Lightning as a Rock Driller.
 "Lightning, when in the mood, has an ugly habit of drilling," writes an English observer. "It will drill the hardest rock—rock which would turn cold steel—and not only drill, but vitrify it. They have found in Cumberland channels thirty feet deep and from two to four inches in circumference. The interior was hard and glazed where the solid substance had been melted by the stabbing flashes. Artificial experiment has shown that a powerful shock from a battery will vitrify finely powdered glass, but not feldspar or quartz. The lightning, however, does it in the manner described, not in one place, but in many, showing that before striking the ground it divided into several branches, each strong enough to penetrate and liquefy the solid rock."

Hard Headed Moors.
 Negro heads are proverbial for solidity, but in this respect they are far excelled by certain Moorish tribes of Morocco, who take a very real pride in the thickness of their skulls. The heads of their boys are kept closely shaven from the time when hair commences to show upon them and are never covered, whatever the weather. This treatment so tends to thicken the cranium that the lads are able to fight with it. They butt as bulls do, and the weak point in the skull of the loser is frequently sought for by hammering his head with a stone.

For a sum equal to a farthing these boys will split a hard brick across their own skulls. In boxing also these Moors receive the blows of their opponents upon their hardened pates.

A Weird Tale.
 This tale comes from New Caledonia, where a ship was loading up with natives to work in Australia: "There were a man and a girl—a young couple they seemed. She had a youngster, who began yelling at sight of the boat. 'Can't take that youngster!' the boss shouted. The woman said she wanted to come too. 'No; we can't ship that squalling little beast. Leave him with his auntie.' There was no auntie in sight, so the Kanaka man, after taking a look around, caught the kiddy by the heels, swung her round like a rabbit and dashed her head against a tree. 'She was only a girl anyway,' he said and slung her body into the scrub. Then they both hopped into the boat and were shipped aboard."

Save Money By Home Dyeing.

Easy Way to Make New Autumn Dresses Out of old and Faded Costumes and Suits.

Diamond Dyes
 Are the Popular Package Dyes For Reliable Home Work.

Don't wear a faded gown or skirt.
 Don't look shabby simply because you cannot afford to buy a new dress.
 It is not necessary to wear clothing that is shabby and faded because you have no money to buy more. With one or two packages of Diamond Dyes, that cost ten cents per package, the old dress or skirt can be dyed a fashionable and beautiful color in keeping with the autumn season. Thousands of women will have autumn

THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

PROF. FAY'S OWN STORY OF THE MOUNT THAT BEARS HIS NAME.

Swiss Guides Says Its Ascent Is As Stiff a Proposition As Any to Be Found in the Alps—Prof. Fay Himself Says It is the Most Varied, Hard and Longest Climb in His Long Experience.

A lengthy article would be necessary to do full justice to my one most complete and genuinely Alpine experience in the Canadian Rockies, says a writer in The Boston Transcript. I refer to the ascent of Mt. Fay, in the company of the gentleman whose name has been bestowed upon that none too gentle mountain by the Geographic Board of Canada, in recognition of Prof. Fay's services to that region. In a letter written to a friend the day before our conquest of this mountain—which had been ascended only once, and that a few days before or successful attempt (we climbed it on August 6), I said: "Prof. Fay calls this the safest of sports; but if it should prove otherwise in my case, then these are words of farewell to you. If I happen not to return, I am sure you would help my lawyer to settle my estate according to my wish." It is comforting now to read the comment of the sympathetic professor: "It is a very natural feeling, this, in approaching the unknown. Even the long experienced climber has strange waking dreams the night before a perfectly new ascent is undertaken." Also, it is a satisfaction now in my casey study, to recall his assertion that Mt. Fay afforded, altogether, the most varied, hardest and longest climb in all his years of mountaineering. The conquest was a matter of fifteen hours of vastly harder work than I should ever do as a miner—snow, ice, crag, scree; axe, hands, feet, teeth and eyelashes—heart-breaking work for a novice like me. But I am proud of it now when I remember that our kind Swiss guides said it was as stiff a proposition, as the college fellow would say, as any to be found in the Alps. I have my own impressions and recollections of the experience, but since my space is limited I prefer to quote from Prof. Fay:

"The approach of Mt. Fay is from one of the most exquisite of those deep blue Alpine lakes, in the number and beauty of which Switzerland is quite outclassed by this region—Moraline Lake. Its environment is most impressive, yet almost forbidding. It rests in a lofty amphitheatre, in what was first called Desolation Valley, but now is known as the Valley of the Ten Peaks. . . . For the most part they leap up in sudden, craggy peaks along a great wall of rock which here forms the ridgepole of the continent (the continental divide). Mt. Fay is another massive ridge, rising, as if to form a second terrace, from a great arena filled to the depth of hundreds of feet with a crevassed glacier. Its feeding neve sweeps at a precipitous angle up this frowning ridge, and seems to curl backward like a breaking wave in a ponderous changing cornice that precludes secure approach from this side. And this is, in part, why the ascent was one of the longest as well as most arduous that I have hitherto made—fifteen hours from our camp by the lake-side and return, from 3.30 a. m. until 6.30 p. m. . . . To the top of the colour we made our way, chiefly on the ice, with frequent step-cutting, but with one diversion, for variety, to the crags. It was a parlous-looking place, and, as we noted it upon our return by the ice below, we asked ourselves 'How many persons inexperienced in such climbing would consider a passage over such a frowning donjon as in any way possible

If Your Ill Health Is Due To BILIOUSNESS

read how others have suffered with the same complaint, and how they found relief from Biliousness, Constipation and Stomach Trouble. The greatest physicians in the world can't do more than CURE you of Biliousness and Liver Complaint. That is exactly what Fruit-a-tives do. Here is the proof that proves:—

"I am taking Fruit-a-tives and must say they are the best remedy I have ever seen for Liver and Stomach Trouble. I would not be without them at any price."

MRS. FRANK BUSH, Essex, Ont.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

50c. a box. At all druggists.

Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRs,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lumb growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

PROF. DOREN WEND

OF TORONTO

IS COMING

TO NAPANEE,

Will be at Paisley Hotel on

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20th.

The Greatest Hair Goods Artist in America!

LADIES—If you appreciate the added charm and the younger appearance lent to the face by having beautiful hair, do not fail to see the grand assortment of Switches, Bangs, Pompadours, Wave Fronts and Wigs, which PROF. DOREN WEND will have with him. Consultations entirely free and demonstrations given regarding these beautiful conceptions in natural hair.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE BALD

Even though you are bald or partially so you can regain your former appearance by wearing Dorenwend's Wigs and Toupees. They are made to match any shade of hair. They are a protection to the head and a cure for chronic cold in the head and catarrh. They are perfectly fitted to the head and bear no trace of artificiality.

PROF. DOREN WEND will take measurements and demonstrate the merits of his Wigs.

DON'T FORGET THE DAYS AND DATES.

that cannot be told from new, but which have cost them only a trifle, the result of coloring over their old materials with Diamond Dyes.

Never risk your materials and garments with the weak, adulterated and imitation dyes sold by some dealers. When you buy the DIAMOND DYES, you have the best produced in the world. Send to Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, P. Q., for new book, "Diamond Dyes and How to Use Them," and card of 48 dyed cloth samples; sent free to any address.

A Very Exclusive Order.

The Order of the Swan is a unique decoration. It has nothing to do with "Lohegrin," but was founded in 1443 by Elector Frederick II. of Brandenburg, surnamed the "Iron Jawed."

Of all the orders of knighthood this is most remarkable, inasmuch as only one solitary member in Europe is entitled to wear it, and she is the wife of the reigning Prussian monarch—the German empress. The insignia is very beautiful. It consists of a gold chain set with diamonds, alternated by a ruby heart, to which is suspended a medallion of the Madonna and Child and to which in turn is suspended a silver swan surrounded by a ring or frame of exquisite pearls. With this goes a superb star to be worn on the left shoulder.

Should the empress become a widow she would be compelled to relinquish the insignia and her membership of the Swan to the present crown princess. This order has been worn in turn by the wife of every sovereign occupying the throne of Prussia since 1443, and it is an object of intense pride in the royal family.

Fractional Relatives.

"And have you any brothers and sisters, my little man?" asked the kind old lady.

"Yes'm," replied the little man. "I got one sister and one and a half brothers."

"What?"

"Yes, sir; two half sisters and three half brothers."

An Impression of Toil.

"Why don't you go to work?" asked the man who is philanthropic, but practical.

"Mister," answered Plodding Pete, "I have to answer dat question so much dat it's gittin' to be jes' de same as work."

Poor Thing!

"What a discontented, dissatisfied look Mrs. Fullerton has!"

"Well, what could you expect? She has a husband who gets her everything she wants."

American "Gullibility."

Americans in spite of their reputed shrewdness are the most easily gulled of any people on earth by those who know how to get at them.—London Truth.

The Ideal

"I don't like the way every man we meet stares at you, Ethel."

"Well, you don't expect them to stare at you, surely, ma!"

Your Jeweler will vouch for the worth of an H. Q. A. S. gold-filled Watch Chain. He will replace a defective chain with a new one any time within the guarantee period—10, 15, 25 years.

Send for the H. & A. S. Chain Book.

H. & A. SAUNDERS, King & John Sts., Toronto.

Three and Two, then skirting over the latter's snowy side—avoiding in one place a mass of rock discharged at us as if in fury from the outcrop near its summit—and we found ourselves at the col, or depression, between Two and the great snow-faced ridge still left for us to surmount, and even now towering some thousand feet above us.

"The summit was still hours distant. Probably we should have reached it sooner, though less sensationally, had we made our way downward to the level snows and skirted on these to a point from which a steep climb would have brought us at once to the farthest and highest summit. But our two excellent guides, Hasler and Michel, are true sportsmen in their way, and preferred to try conclusions with the still only partially visible rear of our mountain—in technical phrase, to conquer it by a series of 'traverses.' Never, I am sure, have I had so much of this form of climbing in a single tour. Now up, now down; now pausing for a conference as to feasibility, now waiting for the unfailing Helder to test the crucial bit; past steep snow couloirs, looked down upon by the weirds of crags rising like giants a sheer hundred feet out of these snows; so it went until at noon we had reached the crest of our peak and could pause for our midday meal. It remained only to pass over the ponderous dome of snow that crowns the midway portion of the great ridge, and then beyond it by an easy slope to gain its culmination. A vast panorama is here unfolded, the most impressive feature of which is the so majestically perpendicular drop of about 5,000 feet, on its northern side to the lakelets of Consolation Valley."

In returning we made the immediate descent to that great snowfield on the easterly side, and for a couple of hours toiled across it in the intense heat of the August sun, our compassing, as it were, peak Two and connecting with our route of the morning at the top of the great couloir by which we had come up. The heat of the day had rendered the condition for passing it less favorable, particularly as regards the discharge of frozen stones, the one incidents and uncalculable risk in Alpine climbing. Where scattered fragments on the steep snow showed such batteries probable, we moved with speed and sideling upward glances; but soon we were below the point of imminent risk, and ere long cast aside for good the rope that for hours had bound us together. A great gissade, by which we made a descent of several hundred feet in one exciting minute, and a climb—unroped—down steep ledges bathed by cascades where the guides themselves did not scorn each other's aid, were the closing features of a day involving every variety of climbing usually met with in Alpine tours of the first order."

We had only two hours' sleep, after a weary eleven-mile tramp, the night before this ascent of Mt. Fay, and we had but little more the night after—and yet we were up with the sun next morning and walked gaily back over the nine-mile trail to lovely Lake Louise, where we arrived in time for late breakfast at the chalet and a hearty welcome back to the world. I confess I felt more heroic (with Prof. Fay it was matter of course) than if "I (too) had killed a Spaniard."

Scolding Reform.

It is accepted as a truism among educators that no child can be made permanently good by simply scolding. The over-scolded child is made worse by the process, and the over-scolded politician is likely to deteriorate, and for the same reason. Even a good dog will try to earn a bad name if he has it thrust too often upon him. Probably it would be an exaggerated statement to say that the essential spirit of reform in this country is the spirit of the scolding parent, but it resembles it too often.—George W. Alger in Atlantic.

Marriage Licenses, and Wedding Rings

Marriage Licenses

—and—

Wedding Rings

STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

F. CHINNECK'S JEWELLERY STORE

Next Royal Hotel, Nanapanee.

Important Officials.

Whether the officers mentioned by Mr. Whinton in his "History of Antrim" (New Hampshire) regarded their position seriously and lived up to their official dignity is not told. It is certain that the small boys would have hailed the opportunity of exercising such functions with glee and would have discharged their duties with vigor and alacrity.

In 1793 the town of Antrim officially appointed three responsible persons to fill the position of dog pelters. It was their duty to sit near the meeting house door and to pelt, drive away or cane any dogs that dared to enter the sacred edifice. In the official records of the town are found votes of subsequent years, continuing the vocation of the dog pelters.

One night question which would make the most disturbance in the church, the chance dog or the pelters in the exercise of their official duties.

Distressed Him.

"I don't believe Windy's tips on the races are any good."

"Why not?"

"Well, he said they were a sure thing and then he wasn't willing to lend me the money to bet with."

ABOUT COLLEGE EDUCATION. ONT.

Business School founded 1877. Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and shorthand reporters.

\$37.00 pays board, room and tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books laundry, etc., for 10 weeks longer time at same rate. Special reduction to ministers, or to two or more entering at same time from same place. A specialist in book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and a specialist in shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department also assist in the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness. New Commercial Hall one of the finest in Ontario.

Catalogue with specimen of penmanship FREE.

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STR. NORTH KING leaves Deseronto on Sundays at 4:50 a.m. for Picton and 1000 Islands, calling at Gananoque and Alexandria Bay. Returning leaves at 9:55 for Rochester, N.Y.

BAY OF QUINTE ROUTE

STR. ALETHA leaves Deseronto at 7:30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays for Picton and intermediate Bay of Quinte ports. Returning leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8:45 p.m. for Belleville.

Tickets and full information from
E. E. HORSEY, Traffic Manager, Kingston.
J. L. BOYES, Agent, Nanapanee.

SEASON OF 1905.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE

Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE—Prinyer's Cove at 5:30 a.m. for Nanapanee and all way places. Leave Picton at 8 a.m., Deseronto at 9:30, arriving in Nanapanee at 10:30, connecting with G.T.R. noon trains going East and West.

RETURNING—will leave Nanapanee at 1:30 p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Steamer "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2:30 p.m., Picton at 4:30 p.m. for down the bay.

This boat can be chartered for excursions on very reasonable terms.

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JAS. COLLIER, Captain.

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At once for "Canada's Greatest Nurseries" for the Town of Nanapanee and surrounding country, which will be reserved for the right man.

START NOW at the best selling season and handle our NEW SPECIALTIES on Liberal Terms.

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Some Good People

still follow antiquated methods of raising cake, biscuit, bread and pastry with home-made mixtures of what they suppose to be cream of tartar and soda.

They do not know that these articles as now sold in the groceries are almost anything else but cream of tartar and soda.

The best housekeepers use the Royal Baking Powder instead. Its scientific composition insures uniform results. Only by its use can the finest flavored, most wholesome cake, biscuit and pastry be produced. To any housekeeper who has not used the Royal Baking Powder we would like to send our Cook Book, free. Mark your request "For instruction."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

When Betty Spoke

By LOUISE J. STRONG

Copyright, 1905, by Louise J. Strong

Betty peeped out cautiously. She would not have them see her for a fortune. Yes, there was Bert, the center of the jolly crowd, and Addie at his elbow. That had been her (Betty's) place for so long that it had come to be considered—And it might have been hers yet if Bert had not—Oh, well, of course she was some to blame. It was not all Bert's fault. She admitted that reluctantly, for Betty thought a good deal of her little self. He was dreadfully provoking, but they would have made up weeks ago if she had not gone to such lengths and reared an impassable barrier between them.

"And that's the truth, Betty Brown!" she apostrophized now. "Why did I do such a ridiculous thing? I might just have said I'd never speak to him again; girls always say that. And I ought to have stopped there, but when he grinned so knowingly, as if there was nothing in that, as there isn't usually, I let it provoke me into declaring that if I ever did speak to him again it would be because I had made up my mind to marry him. Why, it will be the same as proposing if I ever speak to him now, when I've evaded—I can never do it," she sighed.

Bert had not been greatly crushed by her ultimatum. He spoke to her coolly at every opportunity in spite of her reticence with something like

elated expectancy in his manner that stung Betty to a more determined stubbornness.

"I suppose he thinks I will, but he'll see," she said firmly.

She had persisted in ignoring him till until at length he seemed to conclude that it was hopeless and avoided meeting her. All the time, of course, Betty had been hoping he would, somehow, make her speak, though she would not have confessed it, nor the disappointment she felt at his finally abandoning his efforts and accepting the situation.

She flirted desperately, which gave her small satisfaction, as it apparently did not disturb him in the least. He flirted, too, and so fervently that it began to look serious in regard to Addie Stark. Betty felt that she was losing all the fun of life and all the joy as well.

She had simulated successfully a gaiety of spirits almost bolsterous at the moonlight skating party, but had really been so miserable at seeing those two, Bert and Addie, gliding about, always together, that she had determined not to go to the coasting route. She had refused all offers of escort, but now, at the passing of the gay party, she suddenly changed her mind, whipped on her suit, tucked the becoming cap on her curls and darted after Ned and his chum, who had just started.

"Tagging!" Ned chafed. But he made no objection, for Betty was as good at coasting as any boy of them, fully as fearless and as fleet footed, and now she rushed with them down alleys, through back yards and over fences, going across lots the nearest way.

Thus when the crowd arrived Miss Betty was triumphantly sailing down the longest, steepest course with the yelling boys, cheered by the mob of town youths usually on the hill.

Most of the girls confined themselves to the short, easy slope at the side, unless in charge of a strong, capable escort.

"It is dangerous, just with those boys, Betty," remonstrated her friend, Alice Hoover.

"And it is unladylike for a girl to go floundering down with a gang of fellows," commented Addie Stark, superciliously.

"You don't dare to, that's all," Betty retorted.

"I'm not the only one. Bert said!"

Bert's appearance cut short the speech, and, laughing shrilly, Betty ran away to the boys and coaxed them over to a still steeper spot, where only the more skillful and daring ventured. Her blood was boiling! So Bert had been criticising her to Addie! It seemed the boldest treachery. As for Addie—the little cat!—she was envious because she had not the courage to undertake the long descent. She looked scornfully over at Bert, taking tame little flights, with Addie clinging to him shrieking in exaggerated fear. Betty knew how he loved the rush of the long hill, with the jounce at the end that sent them flying across the bottom. They had taken it together many times. Now it was unladylike of her, was it—and she with her own brother!

Her indignation grew, and with it her recklessness. Little by little she drew the boys toward the post that bore a danger sign, which marked the limit of the coasting ground. Beyond the post the hill was fine, but at the foot the railroad swung up against it as it curved to cross the river, and it was not easy to see a train till it was close at hand. It was plainly no place for coasting, though a few ventured at times, the spice of danger adding zest

to the sport.

Betty had always wanted to swoop down and fly across the track, perhaps catching sight of an oncoming train. It would be thrilling! But she had no intention of undertaking it now, though in the mood to go as near it as possible.

"Look out, Ned!" some one called. "You're getting too close there! Better come back."

"There isn't a bit of danger," Betty laughed as they flashed by.

"But you'd better come over here," Will White urged when Betty and the boys had climbed the hill and were preparing to descend again.

"You're so close now a little bump would throw you on the track. Don't you see that, Betty?" Alice interposed anxiously.

"Oh, Betty wants to show off!" Addie sneered, and unfortunately at the same instant Bert commanded:

"Ned, you boys bring your sleds over here at once! You're foolhardy!"

With scarlet cheeks and flashing eyes Betty snatched a sled and ran to a point directly over the railroad and prepared for a downward flight alone. Command her, would he? Of course he meant her! She'd show him! There was an uproar of warning shouts from the young men and shrieks from the girls, but Betty was too angry to heed. As she started another sled shot down diagonally and midway the hill ran into hers, throwing them both into the deeper snow, where they rolled over and over and brought up at last in a tangle on the brink of a plunge just as a train swept along below.

White and shaking at the narrow escape, Betty took herself off the head of her rescuer, sobbing:

"Oh, Bert, Bert! Have I killed you?" At the instant of collision she had seen who it was attempting to stay her foolish flight at the risk of his life. She had been too angry and excited to understand that a train was coming—but she had been silly—so silly!"

She covered her face as Bert sat up, saying as he brushed the snow from his eyes:

"It's got to be soon, sweetheart, so I can take proper care of my wife!"

"But you called me unladylike to Addie, and this would be—"

"It's a mistake. When Addie called you unladylike I said you were just a good, sweet, wholesome girl and no flincky lady," he explained, adding calmly: "They think we are about killed, we are so long stirring. They'll be on us in a minute, but we sit here till we understand there's no going back on what you said. You've spoken to me, you know."

"Y-yes," she admitted faintly.

"And you'll fulfill your word soon? They're most here!"

"Y-yes," she said again, blushing hotly.

And he swung her to her feet as the crowd surged about them.

BETTER NOT KEEP WEAPONS

You Are Safer Without a Revolver, Says Deputy Chief of Police Stark of Toronto.

The much discussed question, What would you do were you to find a burglar in your house? was put to Deputy Chief of Police Stark of Toronto, recently, and the results were interesting. It elicited from the veteran policeman the strongest denunciation of the practice of carrying firearms and the confession that he did not know what he would do were he to wake up and find a stranger in his room. The Deputy Chief is strongly of the opinion that the law against the carrying of firearms should be more rigorously en-

"I am well now and enjoying better health than ever before in my whole life."

That is the statement of a woman who had never been well until she was made well by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. There are a great many other women in like case. They have always been sufferers from disease. They have never known the joy of perfect health.

For all such women Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription holds out the prospect of perfect and permanent health, by the cure of the womanly diseases which weaken women. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"It gives me pleasure to let you know of the great benefit received from Dr. Pierce's medicines and the advice which you so kindly sent," writes Mrs. Bertie Parker, of Bonham, Fannin Co., Texas. "I took your 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' and followed your advice regarding the 'Lotion Tablets,' and am cured. I had been treated by different doctors and spent one hundred dollars for treatment and medicine, but received very little relief. I have only spent seventeen dollars and fifty cents for your medicine and it has cured me in three or four months of ulceration and falling of uterus. I suffered severe misery in my back, also irregular periods. Had bearing-down in lower portion of body and great pain all through my body. Pain in uterus was very severe. Had smothering spells, breath was very short and the time had pain in stomach, pain in my thighs, pain in breast, also between my shoulders. Bowels constipated. I am well now and enjoying better health than ever before in my whole life. Am happy to tell you that I was cured by your good advice and good medicines. The 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery,' 'Pleasant Pellets' and 'Lotion Tablets.' These medicines cured me and will cure others also."

The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" does so to gain the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines. His profit is your loss, therefore accept no substitute. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels.

The sum and substance of the Deputy's remarks were that, as far as our glars are concerned, a revolver is more of a danger than a safety to the use himself.

"You cannot interfere with a man keeping a revolver in his own house if he so desires," said Mr. Stark, "but it should be discouraged. For this purpose the carrying of revolvers of the streets should be severely punished, for if the marauders outside are removed there will be less excuse for the keeping of weapons inside."

"The sun's heat?" said the astronomer. "Well, let us say that the value of the sun's heat is \$25,000,000. Now what proportion of all that value do you suppose warms the earth? Only 2 cents' worth."

"All the rest of the sun's heat is wasted in space. Of the \$25,000,000 the earth only gets 2 cents."

"With coal I can give you another idea of the sun's heat. Suppose that the earth was to contract to heat the sun. Do you know what the result would be? All the coal upon the earth would suffice to maintain the present solar heat for just the one-tenth of a second."

PSYC
(PRONOUNCED)

Has Made Him a Str
Brought Him From

Want your moustache or beard
a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
PARTY CTR. OF DRUGGISTS ON R. F. DILL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.



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M. E. PARKS,
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"I believe Hennequin's Infant Tablets to be the best medicine for babies teething and troubled with worms. They should be tried by all mothers. They are just lovely."
MRS. GEO. A. SMITH,
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"After 14 years' experience in treating infantile ailments in our home, we have found Hennequin's Infant Tablets superior to any other remedy we have tried."
W. C. WEIR, Pastor Baptist Church,
Carleton, Place.

They solve the problem, and where used produce healthy children, placing them in a condition of attaining the highest conception of perfect manhood and womanhood. Hennequin's Infant Tablets are based on scientific facts, and is the only Dr. Hennequin preparation offered to the public. Positively no drug taste—perfectly safe. The genuine Tablet is stamped with the letter "H." Beware of imitations. Price 25c per package, 5 packages for \$1—postpaid to any address. Send us \$1 for 5 boxes and if, after using part or all of one box, you wish your dollar back, you can have it by mailing us the remaining four boxes. We cannot be responsible for money unless sent by P. O. Order, Money Order, or Registered Letter.
DOUGLAS & CO., Nanapan, Ont., Can.
Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

No. 28 Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904.

Eastern Standard Time.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Nanapan and Deseronto.

Stations	Miles	No. 12	No. 40	No. 4	No. 6
Lve Bannockburn	0	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Albion	5	6:00	1:40	1:50	
Chesworth	8	6:15	2:05		
Bridgewater	14	6:40	2:25		
Arr Tweed	20	6:55	2:45		
Lve Tweed	7:00	2:20	2:55		
Stoco	24	7:10	3:05		
Darkness	27	7:25	3:05		
Maribank	33	7:40	3:15	3:40	
Ernsdale	37	7:55	3:35	3:55	
Tamworth	40	8:10	3:10	2:20	4:15
Wilson	44				
Butterfield	46	8:25	9:35	2:40	4:35
Mad Lake Bridge	48				
Ernsdale	51	8:37	9:50	2:52	4:47
Arr Yarker	55	8:48	10:00	3:05	5:00
Lve Yarker	55	10:10	3:05	5:25	
Camden East	59	10:25	3:18	5:38	
Thomson's Mills	60				
Newburgh	61	10:35	3:25	5:48	
Strathcona	64	10:45	3:35	5:58	
Napanee	67	11:00	3:50	6:15	
Lve Napanee	69				
Deseronto	73	11:30		6:35	

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations	Miles	No. 3	No. 4	No. 6
Lve Kingston	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
G. T. R. Junction	9	7:30	3:25	3:35
Glennvale	10		3:51	
Murvale	14		4:04	
Arr Harrowsmith	19		4:20	
Lve Sydenham	23	8:00	4:20	
Harrowsmith	22			
Frontenac	26	8:35	4:50	
Yarker	26	9:05	3:05	5:25
Camden East	30	9:15	3:18	5:38
Thomson's Mills	31			
Newburgh	32	9:30	3:25	5:48
Strathcona	34	9:45	3:35	5:58
Napanee	40	10:00	3:50	6:15
Lve Napanee	40			
Deseronto	49			6:35

Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Bannockburn.

Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 41	No. 3	No. 5
Lve Deseronto	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Arr Napanee	9	7:00	12:40		
Lve Napanee	9	7:00	1:00		
Strathcona	15	8:05	1:20	13:30	4:40
Newburgh	17	8:15	1:30	14:40	5:50
Thomson's Mills	18				
Camden East	19	8:30	1:40	15:50	6:00
Arr Yarker	23	8:45	1:55	1:05	6:13
Lve Yarker	23	9:00	2:20	1:05	6:20
Galbraith	25				
Moscow	27	9:20	2:20	1:20	5:35
Mad Lake Bridge	30				
Enterprise	32	9:35	2:40	1:35	5:45
Wilson	34				
Tamworth	38	10:00	3:00	1:53	6:05
Ernsdale	41	10:10	3:20		6:15
Maribank	45	10:25	3:40		6:28
Stoco	51	10:45	4:10		6:45
Larkins	55	11:00	4:15		7:03
Arr Tweed	58	11:15	4:40		7:15
Lve Tweed	58	11:30	4:30		
Bridgewater	64	11:50	5:00		
Queensboro	70	12:05	5:20		
Arr Bannockburn	73	12:40	5:50		

Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.

Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lve Deseronto	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Arr Napanee	9	7:30		
Lve Napanee	9	7:50	12:15	4:25
Strathcona	15	8:05	13:30	4:40
Newburgh	17	8:15	14:40	4:50
Thomson's Mills	18			
Camden East	19	8:30	15:00	5:00
Yarker	23	8:45	1:05	5:13
Frontenac	26	8:55		5:25
Arr Harrowsmith	27			
Lve Sydenham	30	9:10		5:45
Harrowsmith	30	9:10		5:10
Murvale	34	9:22		
Glennvale	39	9:32		
G. T. R. Junction	47	9:50		
Arr Kingston	49	10:00		

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO
and PICTON.

PICTON TO DESERONTO
and NAPANEE.

STREAMERS		STREAMERS		TRAINS	
Leave Napanee	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Picton	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Napanee
12:15 a.m.	2:35 a.m.			6:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
3:35	3:55			10:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
6:35	6:55				
9:35	9:55				
1:25	1:55				
10:10 p.m.	1:30 p.m.			1:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30	4:50				
4:55	7:10				
6:55	6:55				
9:15	8:55				

Daily. All other trains run daily Sundays excepted.

WALTER RATHBUN,
President.

H. B. SHERWOOD,
Superintendent.

D. A. VALLEAU,
Asst. Superintendent.

was wise in having it on hand, and if he goes off at a tangent and shoots some member of his own family he will have cause for regret all the days of his life," was the Deputy's noncommittal reply.

"And which class of occurrence is in the preponderance?"

"There are no statistics," said Mr. Stark. Proceeding, he declared that the keeping of firearms at all should be discouraged.

"I will lay this down as a general maxim," he declared; "the man with a revolver is far more likely to get into trouble than the man without. As a general thing, the man without a revolver is safer than the man with one. A large percentage of the crimes in the American Union are caused by the senseless custom in vogue over there of everyone having a gun in his back pocket. The fellow who thinks he is 'it' because he has a gun on his hip will say and do things he would never think of were he unarmed. He blusters and swaggers, and the first thing he knows he has shot someone or is himself shot. Lubbers of policemen come here from the other side, and in recounting their experience, make use of the remark, 'I pulled my gun on him.' That makes me tired. For fifteen years I did duty in St. John's Ward, the toughest district in the city, and in all that time I never once showed my revolver. I seldom took out my baton. In Montreal and in towns across the line policemen walk about swinging their clubs in their hands. That is bad. It provokes trouble. People should be educated to the fact that they do not need arms, and to do this a heavier penalty should be imposed when men are discovered carrying them. If the penalty was thirty days in jail without the option of a fine men would feel that they could not risk carrying a gun.

"It would surprise you to know the number of applications we have for permits to carry revolvers. Men come here saying they want a permit. 'What for?' we ask. Well, they have quite a bit of money about them, sometimes, or they go in rough places. Sometimes they have still more trivial excuses.

"Any display of firearms is bad, and so is too great a showing of police. The other day the superintendent of a Sunday school asked for three policemen to attend a social. It was in a respectable neighborhood, but one would think that the people were going to make a raid on him and eat his refreshments. He paid but a poor compliment to the residents of the district and the officers of his church. People should learn to conduct their affairs without outside interference, and without employing too much force."

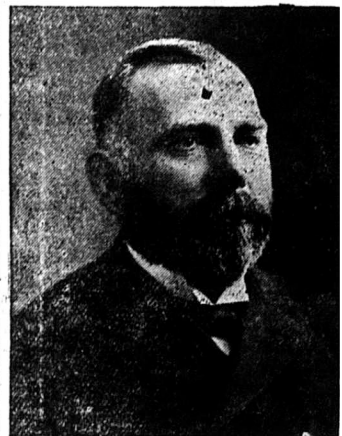
"But, to return to the original question as to what you should do were you to find a burglar in your house?" suggested the newspaper man.

"A person can never tell what they will do under such and such circumstances," answered the Deputy. "I might think, as I laid my revolver under the pillow, that were I to find a man in my room I would go after him with my gun. And yet when the time came I might do exactly the reverse. I might jump after the window and shout for the police."

The Deputy Chief laughed aloud at the idea suggested. Then he continued more seriously: "Did I know that a man was in my house who was intent upon robbing me and taking my life I necessary in the accomplishment of his purpose, I would shoot him with as little compunction as I would kill a mad dog. But the trouble is, to be sure that this is the case. I might make a mistake. I might kill some one of my own family. I should be fearful of making a mistake. I could only be sure that he was the kind of a man I would kill when I saw him pointing his revolver at me, and then it would be too late, probably, for me to go after mine."

the cause of almost every organ disease is traced to a weak throat or affected lungs. The lungs being the primary organs in circulation of the blood, if they become diseased the blood takes on impurities which are delivered to every part of the body. You say you are RUN DOWN, have STOMACH TROUBLE, KIDNEY TROUBLE, CATARRH OF THE STOMACH, OBSTINATE COUGHS OR COLDS, LOSS OF FLESH, NIGHT SWEATS, CHILLS AND FEVER. All of the above are the outcome of diseased lungs and are the allies of CONSUMPTION.

**LUNGS MADE STRONG
WITH PSYCHINE
REMAIN STRONG**



MOTORMAN WALDEN, to be seen any day on a Broadview Ave. car, Toronto Cured with Psychine six years ago, his lung trouble has not returned.

"Let the GOLD DUST



The Dog and The Shadow

You remember the fable of the dog who dropped a real bone for its shadow which he saw in the Gold Dust that glitters under the real shadowy substitute; get the real

Gold Dust W

with the Gold Dust Twins on the p
OTHER GENERAL
USES FOR
GOLD DUST

Scrubbing floors,
work, oil cloth,
cleaning both for

Made by THE K. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

GOLD DUST make

ENTERPRISE.

The roads are in a very bad condition since the heavy rain on Saturday night.

Harvesting is completed in this locality and the merry whistle of the machine is heard in all quarters. The yield of grain is very fair.

Mr. Woodruff and partner, Mr. Alysworth, Kingston, have been in the adjacent vicinity picking up the remainder of the lambs and sheep which they purchased early in the season.

Lambs are rather scarce around here this year, but are a fairly good price. Ploughing and threshing is the order of the day.

Mr. James Whalen has sold his farm to Mr. Pagrifi who intends taking possession this fall.

The result of the recent departmental Examination has been satisfactory to some but unsatisfactory to others. We wish them more success next year.

The Trafford school teacher Miss Milaney held a box social on Friday evening. A good crowd was present and an enjoyable hour was spent and a good sum realized.

Guns and Rifles.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Shears, colters, and shoes for several kinds of plows always in stock at GREY LION HARDWARE.

EAGLE HILL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Monthly Report for August.

Names in order of merit.

Fourth Class—Pearl Ready, Katie Marquardt, Fauny John.

Third Class—Albert John, Norris Ready, Arthur Ready, Leslie Fox.

Second Class—Hazel Irvine, Henry Armstrong, Gordon Pettefer, Jimmy Marquardt, Lorne John.

Part II—Paril Villueff, Dolphus Villueff, Lorne Ready, Frieda Mieske, Russell Pettefer, Andrew Armstrong.

Part I—Charlotte Armstrong, Mabel Fox, Everett Villueff, Andrew Ready, Oris Villueff, Gracie Fox, Kaspar, Irvine, Lena Marquardt, Sammy Armstrong, Ed. Villueff.

On Roll—28. Average attendance—16.

FRANCES STEWART,
Teacher.

FITS CURED

If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitis' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you

LEIBIG'S FIT CURE

CHINE

CED SI-KEEN)

rong, Healthy Man—Has
a Red of Lingering

WOMEN SUFFER NEEDLESS MISERY.

There are hundreds of thousands of women in America suffering from Female Diseases, endangering their lives by doing nothing. If they write to me I will give them the benefit of my extensive experience.---S. B. Hartman, M. D.

IN view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned gynecologist, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months without charge.

The treatment will be conducted by correspondence.

The medicines prescribed can be obtained at all drug stores.

The Doctor will prescribe all medicines, applications, hygienic and dietary regulations necessary to complete a cure. Furthermore, all correspondence will be held strictly confidential.

This offer will hold good only during the summer months. Any woman can become a regular patient by sending a written statement of her age, condition of life, history and symptoms of her derangements, and previous treatment.

Pe-ru-na Brought Health and Happiness.

Miss Nellie South, late of Manchester, Eng., writes from 86 Prince Arthur St., Montreal, Can., as follows:

"Peruna has made a wonderful change in my life. It has brought me health and happiness."

"Since my seventeenth year I have had female complaint and irregularities. My general health suffered, I had pains in my back and lower limbs, my eyes were dim, and I became morose and unreasonable."

"Mother sought the advice of our family physician, who prescribed for me, but I grew no better."

"I then read of Peruna and procured a bottle. That one bottle was worth more than all the doctor's medicine I had taken previously."

"I cannot express my gratitude. Peruna has been a great blessing to me."—Nellie South.

Miss Edna Moore, 46 Elm street, Buffalo, N. Y., Secretary East End Literary Association, writes:

"I was a great sufferer from systemic catarrh, was extremely nervous, could not sleep, fainted easily, was very irritable, had a confusion of the senses, and got up in the morning feeling more tired than when I went to bed."

"I was very wretched, but upon taking Peruna I began to improve, and after using the medicine four months, I felt like a new woman and was completely cured."—Edna Moore.

The principal remedy which Dr. Hartman relies upon in curing catarrhal diseases of women is Peruna. Hundreds of women sufferers find Peruna a household necessity.

MISS Angelina Grotton, 305 St. Urbain street, Montreal, Can., writes:

"Having heard Peruna praised so highly induced me to try it for my cold, and pains in the groins with which I had been suffering for months. It took nearly three bottles to cure me, but I consider that was but a short time, as I have often taken doctors' prescriptions for months before I got relief."—Angelina Grotton.

As is well known, Dr. Hartman is the President of the Hartman Sanitarium, an institution which has a department devoted to the treatment of female diseases.

He is thus brought to see thousands of such cases every year, the most of whom return to their homes to be treated by correspondence.



Half of
Woman's
Ills are
Catarrh
and for
Catarrh
Pe-ru-na
is
Unrivalled.

Those wishing to become patients should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.



We have on file thousands of testimonials like the ones given here. We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements we are constantly receiving. No other physician in the world has received such a volume of enthusiastic letters of thanks as Dr. Hartman for Peruna.

RICHMOND MINUTES.

September 4th, 1905.

The council met at Selby. The members present were: Chas. Anderson, Reeve, and Councillors, James McKitterick, Manly Jones, Z. A. Grooms and Fred Sexsmith.

The Reeve presiding.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Councillor Grooms and seconded by James McKitterick that the account of Herrington Warner & Grange be left in the hands of Council-

\$4.00. To aid Mrs. Maxwell, \$5.00, E. T. Anderson repairing culvert 50c, Hugh McKnight, \$2.70 for grave, for Killorin's hill. Carried.

Moved by Fred Sexsmith and seconded by Z. A. Grooms, that Geo. C. Joyce, assessor, be paid \$4.00 for equalizing Union School Section, No. 14. Carried.

A deputation from Forest Mills waited on the Council in reference to the dangerous state of Forest Mills bridge.

Moved by Jas McKitterick and sec-

Friday in Brockville, the guests of Miss Elcho Tooker. Miss Dot remained to spend a week with Miss Elcho.

Miss Lillie Wood, Kings' on, spent Sunday at her uncle's, Mr. S. Hogle's. Master Percy Shewell is attending Newburgh High School.

Miss Ida Perry has returned after spending a week in Toronto, visiting her brother T. H. Perry.

A number from here intend taking in the fair at Nanawau, next week.

Baskets for Lunch, Baskets for Market,

and Death.

Motorman Walden's Story of His Illness and Subsequent Recovery Through Using Psychine.

Mr. Walden says: "About six years ago I was taken down with la grippe, then pneumonia and typhoid fever, inducing serious lung trouble, which soon developed into consumption. I had a serious trial of it, and was under treatment by several physicians of Toronto. The disease gained such headway that hospital treatment was resorted to, but gave me no hope of recovery. I also spent some time in the Convalescent Home, but the disease returned with increased severity, and I was regarded as a hopeless case. I left the city for the country under the belief that it would renew my strength and make me well. On parting with my brother he said afterward that 'he never expected to see me alive again.' While out of the city I began using Psychine, and I am proud to say it has been a blessing to me. I was enabled to return home after using it for a short time, and continued the treatment until several bottles had been used and I was able to go about. When I began the remedy my weight had been reduced to 140 pounds—now I weigh fully 210 pounds. Psychine is a wonderful flesh-producer. I do not know its medical properties—only that Psychine, and nothing else, has restored me to health. Those who know me are aware of what my condition was and the hopelessness of my case. There is no medicine in the world like Psychine for lung trouble, and I am sure if it had not been for it I WOULD HAVE BEEN A DEAD MAN."

A. WALDEN, 7 Cornwall St., Toronto.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE

(Psychine is pronounced Si-koon)

For sale by all druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. For further advice and information write or call at Dr. Stocum, Limited, 170 King Street West, Toronto, Can.

"TWINs do your work"



water. "Bear in mind that all is not name of washing powder. Don't accept al

Washing Powder

package."

re washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood, silverware and linens, polishing brass work, room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

PATY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

kees hard water soft

read from Herrington Warner and Grange (re) Otter Creek drain. Laid on the table.

Moved by Manly Jones and seconded by Councillor Grooms that the clerk be authorized to notify Herrington, Warner & Grange (re) the order of the Drainage Referee in the O'Hare (vs) Richmond Drainage case, that the Council of the Township of Richmond have endeavoured to carry out the order of the Drainage Referee in as much as they have procured the services of Mr. Evans, O. L. S., he has been on the ground for the purpose of laying out the work, but found owing to the extremely wet season impossible to proceed but as soon as circumstances will admit, the work will be completed. Carried.

Moved by Fred Sexsmith and seconded by Councillor Grooms that Ford Russell be paid \$5.85 for 117 loads of gravel furnished road Section 18, \$1.00 for fuse and dynamite to loosen the stone and \$6.15 for material and work repairing a culvert in the 5th concession by order of the Pathmaster, I. S. Jackson. Carried.

Moved by Jas. McKitterick and seconded by Fred Sexsmith, that the following accounts be paid W. J. Webb repairing a culvert in the 9th concession, \$1.00. Mrs. A. Sedore, clothes for David Sedore, \$5.75. A. Rose, propping bridge to carry traction engine, 50c. W. Graham, damage to milk waggon

VOTERS' LIST, 1905.

Municipality of the United Township of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 8 and 9 of "The Ontario Voters' Lists Act" the copies required by said sections to be transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that said List was first posted up at my Office at Denbigh on the 31st day of August, 1905, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have said errors corrected according to law.

PAUL STEIN,

Clerk of said Municipality.

Dated at Denbigh this 31st day of August, 1905.



The STA-ZON is the latest eyeglass success. We recommend them for comfort, security, durability and neatness. We measure the defect in your vision and exactly neutralize it with lenses.

H. E. Smith

piers and steel superstructure of only feet span. Carried.

Moved by Fred Sexsmith and seconded by Jas. McKitterick that A. W. Wood be paid \$6.29 for supplies furnished Thomas Sovereign. Carried.

Moved by Jas. McKitterick and seconded by Manly Jones that the account of Mr. McCormick, Veterinary Surgeon be left in the hands of the Reeve for settlement. Carried.

The Council adjourned to meet on the first Monday in Oct. at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

A. WINTERS,

Clerk.

Gas and Gasolene stoves

MADOLE & WILSON.

DENBIGH.

For Last Week

Miss Ida Kittner, of Ottawa, has been paying a visit at her father's, M. August Kittner, but has already had to return to the Capital.

Miss Mary Marquardt has returned to Renfrew after enjoying a good visit at her old home.

Miss Genevieve Lane, of Napanee, who has spent a pleasant time here, participating at the wedding of her sister Florence, and visiting her parents and other relatives, has returned to the County Town.

Rev. G. Ellsworth now of North Dakota, one of the most popular of our previous school teachers favored a few friends here with a call.

Mr. Emil Warlick has made a journey up to Whitney, to see the country and visit friends.

Mr. Emil Stein intends to go West and sold out his general store and stock of merchandise to Mr. J. S. Lane who has already taken possession.

Mr. Paul Stein, Jr., who had the misfortune about a month ago to slip in alighting from a street car in Sault Ste Marie, is reported to get along very favorably. He has already been able to leave the hospital and has accepted the invitation of his employer Mr. A. D. McNab, to be a visitor at his home until his thorough recovery.

Rev. G. Daehsel and a number of his congregation intend to participate in some interesting Missionary services which are to be held at the Lutheran church in Raglan, Renfrew Co., next Sunday.

Some more of our farmers' daughters intend to leave Denbigh this week, to accept situations in Renfrew and Ottawa.

Stoves and Ranges

Just arrived another car-load of Imperial Oxford Ranges, Steel Ranges, and Heating Stoves. Perfection of operation and economy of fuel are important factors. Both of these qualities are combined in these ranges.

MADOLE & WILSON

VIOLET.

No service in the White church, last Sunday owing to the Holiness Movement Reunion, at Wilton.

Mrs. Miles Robinson has returned from a week's visit with friends at Murray.

A number from Violet took in the Toronto Fair last week. They were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Valentine, Mrs. Ira Snider, Mr. J. Springs, Mr. D. Wright and Mr. Ernest Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Ball and little son, arrived from Manitoba, last Tuesday, after an absence of three years. They intend spending the winter with friends here.

Mr. C. A. Robinson is improving slowly after a severe attack of lumbago. Mr. J. Stevenson, Miss S. Shewell and Miss Dot Stevenson spent last

LAPUM'S WEST.

Threshing is nearly finished in this district. Fall ploughing has started.

Ed. Hodgeboom, Master Roy and Leo Scrimslaw, of Greta, spent Saturday and Sunday visiting his aunt, Mrs. T. Ham.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Shibley, Napanee, spent several days recently, visiting at William Pringle's, and elsewhere.

Sunday visitors: Mr. and Mrs. B. Rose at A. Snider's, Switzerville; Mr. and Mrs. H. Bush at her brother's O. Cully, Morven; Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. F. Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown at S. Brown's near Thorpe; Mrs. Chas. Stover, Wilton, and Mrs. J. Barley, Watertown, N. Y., were visiting at Peter Stover's on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. J. Irish are spending the week near Sydenham.

Mr. C. Bush is doing carpentering work for Mr. Hill, near Harrowsmith.

A number from here intend taking in the Centreville show, on Saturday.

Master Clifford Huff is on the sick list.

PAINFUL PERIODS

CANADIAN WOMEN FIND RELIEF

The Case of Ellen Walby Is One of Thousands of Cures Made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women realize that menstruation is the balance wheel of a woman's life, and while no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it is not the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely?



Thousands of Canadian women, however, have found relief from all monthly suffering by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It cures the condition which causes so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors.

Ellen Walby, of Wellington Hotel, Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"Your Vegetable Compound was recommended to me to take for the intense suffering which I endured every month and with which I had been a sufferer for many years getting no relief from the many prescriptions which were prescribed, until, finally becoming discouraged with doctors and their medicines I determined to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am glad that I did, for within a short time I began to mend and in an incredible short space of time the flow was regular, natural and without pain. This seems too good to be true and I am indeed a grateful and happy woman."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, should take prompt action to ward off such consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for further free advice. Thousands have been cured by so doing.

Remarkable Most "SALADA"

For Its Absolute
Purity and
Delicious Flavor

Ceylon Tea, the World Preference.

Sold only in sealed lead packets, 40c, 50c, 60c. By all Grocers. Biscuits. Fixed or Green.
Highest Award St. Louis, 1904.

HOW PERFUME IS MADE

DESCRIPTION OF A GREAT FRENCH INDUSTRY.

Processes by Which Tons of
Blossoms Give Up Their
Odors.

In the southern part of France, which borders on the Mediterranean and extends between the Alps and the Rhone, the culture of flowers has developed into a great industry for the manufacture of perfumes. "In the department of the Alpes-Maritimes the perfumery industry has probably made greater strides than in any other portion of France," says M. Georges Cayes in the *Monde Moderne* of Paris. "Here are more than sixty factories, the total product of which is valued at more than four million dollars per year, and over fifteen hundred persons are constantly employed, without counting the multitude of harvest hands. The more important harvests are those of the rose, 4,000,000 pounds, the orange flower 5,000,000 pounds, the violet 600,000 pounds, the jasmine 1,200,000 pounds, the tuberose 300,000 lbs., the geranium 70,000 lbs., and the cassia 300,000 pounds. If we consider the fact that all these flowers are weighed without their stems it is evident that the quantity is enormous, and this fact will be still better appreciated when we say that in order to obtain two pounds of rose leaves no less than a thousand flowers required, while a thousand bunches of violets, each with a diameter of more than a foot, furnish only forty pounds of flowers."

METHOD OF DISTILLATION.

Flowers all go through a preliminary treatment of being placed in a cold room, and plants such as lavender, thyme, spike, mint, roots such as orris, fruits and woods, are passed through cutting and macerating machines. After this has been done the perfume is extracted, the principal methods being distillation, maceration, enfleurage and by the use of solvents. Distillation is only employed when the perfume is not injured by heat or steam. In this case the flowers and water are put in a great alembic and heated. After the water begins to boil it disorganizes the vegetable cells containing the perfume, and this is carried by the steam through the worm and condensed. There is thus obtained a mixture of water and perfume and it is merely necessary now to separate the two. The process of distillation, however, has the great disadvantage of frequently altering the perfumes obtained, and, therefore, when it is desired to obtain finer extracts recourse must be had to other methods.

BOILING IN FAT.

For maceration the flowers are thrown into a mass of fat melted and raised to a temperature of 65 degrees centigrade, and completely submerged, after several hours the perfume being incorporated with the fat. The mass is then strained to

cious bubbles that old tailings are being worked out by improved processes, so that the tiny diamonds, which formerly were lost, may be got out. By the process of sinearing a board with beef tallow, over which the clay bearing diamonds, is washed, all the little particles are saved. The use of these tiny stones in all sorts of jewellery is growing, so that to-day nearly all styles of stick pins, match safes, and, indeed, minor jewellery of all sorts, is decorated with gems.

Government reports indicate that the importation of cut and rough diamonds is increasing rapidly. In 1867 the United States imported only about a million and a quarter's worth of diamonds. Last year \$30,000,000 worth of diamonds paid duty. As many diamonds are imported each year as were imported from 1867 to 1887. In 1894 the importations amounted to seven and a half millions. While the figure reached \$30,000,000 last year, that does not represent the entire amount paid to the dealers, the buyers paying long advances to pay for setting and polishing.

SAFETY FOR LITTLE ONES.

Every mother who has tried Baby's Own Tablets becomes enthusiastic about them—tells every other mother how safe and how effective they are, how much it relieves the anxiety over baby's health to use these Tablets. Mrs. S. W. Crawford, Thompson, Ont., says: "My baby was ill with constipation and teething troubles and I gave him Baby's Own Tablets, which gave speedy relief. I consider the tablets an excellent medicine for children." These tablets cure constipation, teething troubles, diarrhoea, simple fevers, destroy worms, break up colds and promote natural healthy sleep. And you have a guarantee that there is not a particle of opiate or poisonous soothing stuff in them. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Send for our little book on the care of infants and young children—free to all mothers.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT FOR CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Russell's Simple Remedies
Which Have Proved of
Great Benefit.

The New York Times says a good deal of interest has been aroused in medical circles by a circular issued by the New York post-graduate hospital relating to the treatment of tuberculosis under the supervision of Dr. John F. Russell, in the hospital annex in East 19th street. The circular aims to show how tuberculosis can be treated in the home by

THE HEIR OF SANTLEIGH

OR
THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XIV.

Norah, as Cyril turned away from the hall, passed the earl and Guildford Berton without a word, intending to go to her own room; but the earl stepped aside, and opening the drawing-room door motioned to her to enter with stately courtesy, and, following her, closed the door.

There was a look of haughty displeasure on his face, and his keen eyes regarded her sternly.

"May I trouble you to give me an account of this accident?" he said, icily.

"It all happened as Mr. Burne said, papa," she answered.

"I prefer to hear it from your own lips," he said.

Nora quietly related the incident; but her voice trembled as she told of her discovery of Cyril's injury.

He behaved very bravely, papa." "I have no doubt," he said; "but it did not warrant his taking advantage of your situation. He should have sent here for a carriage for you; but I imagine we must not expect grapes from thistles."

"I am sorry he has offended you, papa. It was as much my fault—" She stopped, and her face grew pale. "And he went without a word of thanks," she exclaimed, "as if he had committed a crime instead of doing all he could—"

"Oh, please! There is nothing I dislike so much as heroics. No doubt," with the suggestion of a sneer, "you thanked him sufficiently."

"But I wish to tell you that I do not desire your intimacy with this young man to continue."

Norah started slightly and looked up at him. If he had treated her with even the semblance of fatherly kindness she would have told him all that passed between Cyril Burne and herself that night; but his cold words froze her lips.

"I do not approve of him."

"But—but why, papa?" she asked in a low voice. "He—he is a gentleman, you said yourself—"

"It seems that I was mistaken. No, I could not be mistaken; but one may be a gentleman and yet not a desirable acquaintance. I have heard enough of this Mr. Burne to be convinced that he is not a person to whom I can extend my friendship."

"You have heard!" said Norah, wonderingly. "From whom, papa? From Mr. Berton?" and her lips grew compressed.

"The name of my informant is of little consequence," he said, coldly. "Enough that I am satisfied with the information. Do not let us continue the subject; it is distasteful to me."

Norah stood for a moment, her eyes bent on the ground, then she murmured—

"Good-night, papa."

He opened the door for her, making no movement toward kissing her, and she escaped.

Once in her own room, she flung her hat aside, and sinking into a chair hid her face in her hands.

Her heart was beating wildly, but stern as her father's speech and manner had been, its throbs were more of joy than of sorrow.

That great crisis which comes in most women's lives had come to hers. A man had told her that he loved her!

Sometimes a girl has to ask her heart the question: "Do I love him

upon Cyril's courage as only a woman can, and Norah listened with bent head, seeming scarcely to breathe.

Harman went at last, but Norah still sat in the low chair thinking dwelling with joy that was almost painful in its intensity upon every word he had spoken; going back to the first night she had heard his voice on the terrace, the night he had addressed her, all unconscious that she was near, in words of passionate love.

At last she went to bed, but it was hours before she slept; and in her dreams he still bent over her, his handsome face all anxious and troubled on her account—on hers!

When she awoke the next morning it was with the consciousness that some one was in the room, and raising herself on her elbow she saw Becca South standing beside the bed, and looking down at her with a peculiar expression in her black eyes. Then she remembered that she had not locked her door last night.

"Becca," she said.

"I've come to help you," she said. "Auntie's got one of her bad headaches, and can't move this morning. She's very sorry, she says, and begs your ladyship will overlook it."

"Oh, poor Harman!" said Norah, sympathetically. "I am so sorry! Please go and tell her that she must not think of getting up, and not to trouble about me in the least."

While Becca was gone Norah got up and found a bottle of eau de Cologne.

"Take this and bathe her forehead, Becca," she said, "and tell her on no account to trouble about me."

Becca went again, and returned smelling strongly of the scent. She had poured half of it on her own handkerchief.

"You are very early this morning" Norah said, as the girl brushed out her hair. "Did you sleep in the house last night?"

"No, my lady," replied Becca, dropping her eyes from the glass in which she had been comparing Norah's face with her own. "No, I went home. And I found him in the avenue," she added, in a low voice.

Norah looked up with a start. There was no other "him" in the world for her that morning but Cyril.

"Him! Whom?" she asked.

"The painter gentleman, Mr. Burne," said Becca, with a nod, as if Norah ought to have understood.

"He was very bad."

"Bad?" she echoed, faintly.

"Yes," said Becca, taking a long tress in her hand and holding it up to the light, but keeping her eyes fixed on Norah's pale face reflected in the glass. "Yes, he'd fainted."

Norah's hands clasped themselves tightly in her lap, and an inarticulate sound escaped her lips.

"He was dreadfully hurt. Broke his arm, I think."

Norah half rose, with a wild impulse to go to him there and then; then she sank back.

"Go on," she breathed.

"He was as white as—as you are, my lady," said Becca, slowly, "and in dreadful pain. I don't think he'll die, though," she added, calmly.

"Die!" fell from her lips.

"No, my lady. He was able to walk home after a bit," continued Becca, still watching Norah's face.

"Give me—give me my handker-

fact. The mass is then stirred to get rid of the flowers, after which the latter are soaked in boiling water and compressed hydraulically. In this way all of the perfume is extracted. In the enfleurage method frames are used, the bottoms of which are glass. The frames are placed one above the other, small space being left between the glass plates. The fatty substance is spread on the glass and the flowers are placed in direct contact with the fat. At the end of a certain time, which varies with the flowers, the perfume is absorbed by the fat, after which the flowers are renewed until the pomade is of the desired strength.

DISSOLVING ODORS.

A third method is that of volatile dissolvents. In general the dissolvent employed is an ether of refined petroleum. The apparatus used are of different forms, but they must all contain an extractor, into which the flowers are placed cold with the dissolvent, a decanter where the water contained in the flowers is separated from the mixture, a distilling alembic which forces the dissolvent back through the flowers, and a certain number of reservoirs in which the dissolvent is kept, in a pure state or charged with perfume. The dissolvent after being charged with the perfume evaporates and leaves behind the essential oil. This method is by far the best. In the single department of the Alpes-Maritimes the annual production is 800,000 pounds of pomade and 400,000 quarts of extracts.

DIAMONDS GO UP AGAIN.

Prices Have Advanced Fifty Per Cent. This Year.

Diamonds are becoming scarce. The De Beers mining syndicate says so, and backs up its dictum by advancing the price of rough diamonds five per cent. Incidentally the only important mine in the Transvaal outside the syndicate, the Premier is flooded with mud and temporarily out of operation. But the trade in New York denies that the advance is made by the syndicate because of the temporary disadvantage of its rival. It is pointed out that the price of precious stones has been raised fifty per cent within the year, and it is also said to be likely that within a short time the price will be again advanced, so that in a year or two more the selling price of rough stones will be twice what it was a few years ago.

At Tiffany & Co., New York, the declaration was made that diamonds are becoming scarcer each year. The workings in South Africa are getting deeper, and as they go down the yield is not increased, while on the other hand the demand for the stones is constantly increasing. Wealth is accumulating, and the result is that an enormous uplift in the demand for diamonds is met with.

So great is the demand for the pre-

ferred the careful selection of foods. In it Dr. Russell brings forward a treatment of his own which is hailed with approval by the Post-graduate Hospital officials and a medical committee appointed to examine into the annex work. Dr. Russell says he found a combination of foods which seems to be effective in the destruction of the bacilli of tuberculosis. The most beneficial item of the food combination—consisting of butter, bread eggs, milk and emulsion—is, he says, vegetable juice. Since the introduction of this juice the report records remarkable results among the tuberculosis patients. The fluid, which Dr. Russell and his colleagues at the post-graduate hospital believe to have beneficial properties is the combined juice of every kind of vegetables to be had in the market. It has been in use in the hospital along with other diet since January 7th. It is now recorded that in the first five months of this year eleven patients were discharged "apparently" cured, against a record number of 13 cures effected during the whole 12 months of 1904. This sudden increase and the fact that the patients are still thriving upon the vegetable juice treatment lead the examiners to believe that Dr. Russell has discovered a fluid the properties of which are fatal to the progress of tuberculosis.

FOOD OR ANTI-TOXIN.

"What this vegetable juice is," said Dr. Donald M. Barstow, one of the committee examining Dr. Russell's method at the post-graduate hospital, "none of us can say. It may be a food or it may be anti-toxin. I am inclined to think it is a food which so builds up the constitution of a patient that presently the system is strong enough to give battle to and overcome the bacilli of tuberculosis."

"I do not wish to be quoted as saying that this vegetable juice is a cure for tuberculosis. I only know that it is beneficial when given to the patient with other foods. What it may turn out to be is another matter."

In the report issued by the post-graduate hospital, the preparation of the vegetable juice is thus described: Equal parts by weight of raw vegetables are scrubbed with a brush in fresh water then mixed and chopped until the particles are small enough to go into the receiver of a grinding machine where the mass is reduced to a pulp. The pulp is collected and the juices squeezed through coarse muslin cloth. The vegetables first used were potato, onion, beet, turnip, cabbage and celery. Later were added sweet potato, apple, pineapple, carrot, parsnip, and later still rhubarb (pie plant), summer squash, tomato, spinach, radishes, string beans and green peas with the pods.

In his report to the hospital and the circular issued by the post-graduate officials to private physicians, Dr. Russell thus speaks of tuberculosis and the vegetable juice:—

LACK IN THE DIET.

"Experience in a large number of cases of consumption has led to the conclusion that in cases of apparently curable type who fail to get well, the cause of the failure is the lack of an unknown something in the diet. In cases where the patients respond but very slowly this mysterious something is supplied in insufficient quantities or at too long intervals. "For a number of years I have been searching for this unknown something or its source of supply and vegetable juice is the final outcome."

heart the question: "Do I love him in return?" but Norah, though no words of love had ever been uttered to her before, had no need to ask the question. Love needs no instructor. The lesson of his presence is readily learned in every woman's breast; and Norah, as she sat with her face hidden, even from her glass, could feel his words singing in her heart.

She sat and thought of him—how handsome he was, how brave, how kind, how good! Surely, in all the wide, wide world, there was not another man like him. And this best of heroes, who was quick and clever and prompt, who had displayed such courage, hiding his pain from her for so long, loved her!

With the joy of the knowledge there was mixed a thrill of pride that seemed to raise her above all others of her sex.

What could he have seen in her to love? she asked herself again and again. She who was nothing but a simple, ignorant girl while he was so clever and strong, such a hero among men.

How sweetly he had asked her for her dead rose; how humbly he had bent over her hand. She took her right hand from her face and looked at it, and slowly raising it to her lips, kissed it where his lips had touched it.

Did she love him? Why, her love seemed proclaiming itself in every trembling limb. Her heart was full, full of him; his voice rang in her ears. She could feel his kiss upon her hand still.

"Cyril, Cyril!" she murmured unconsciously, and in the stillness of night the faint breeze outside seemed to echo his name lovingly, caressingly.

Then there flashed upon her mind, too full of her lover to have thought of it before, the remembrance of her father's anger, and the words he had spoken. He had forbidden her to continue knowing Cyril Burne; he had heard something. What was it that he had heard? Whatever it was, he must have heard it from Guildford Berton; and as Norah thought of him she shuddered faintly with absolute dislike. He had stood there by the door, saying nothing, with his dark face sombre and sinister.

Why should he have spoken falsely of Cyril Burne—for that he had spoken falsely she was as certain as that she sat there, with Cyril's kiss burning on her hand.

What should she do? Cyril, when he had told her that he loved her, had asked her not to be angry, but to wait. He would speak to her again.

The warm color suffused her neck and face at the thought. Should she listen to him? Could she disobey her father?

The door opened and Harman came in, and as she proceeded to undress her mistress she cast anxious glances at her. At last she said, as if she could not help herself—

"Oh, my lady, I hope you are not hurt!"

"No," said Norah, for she was lost in thought—half delicious, half painful "You heard of the accident?"

"Yes, my lady," replied Harman, "one of the grooms was up in the village and brought down word," and she touched Norah gently and carefully, as if she expected every moment to feel her wince.

"No, I am not even scratched; but I might have been hurt if it had not been for—" She stopped; she could not speak Cyril's name.

"Yes, I know, my lady," said Harman, warmly. "John says that the gentleman risked his life almost, and it was a wonder he wasn't killed."

"Tell—tell me what they say."

Harman gave the account she had heard from the groom, and dwelt

chief, please," said Norah, feeling the girl's eyes on her, and wishing to gain a moment or two for self-control.

"I heard that he'd hurt himself stopping the horses," said Becca, "but he didn't say."

"What—what did he say?" asked Norah, thirsting to hear some words of his.

Becca waited a moment, and fixed her black eyes on the glass intently.

"He said, would you meet him at the place where he painted the dog, at five o'clock to-day," she replied.

"Are you—are you sure that is what Mr. Burne said?" she asked at last, in a low voice.

"Yes, quite sure, my lady," responded Becca.

Norah trembled and her breath came fast. How could she meet him after her father's prohibition? And yet—yet he was ill, had been injured in saving her.

She got up and went to the window. The girl's black eyes seemed to follow and trouble her.

"You may go now, Becca," she said, without looking round.

"Yes, my lady," said Becca. "And Mr. Burne, what am I to say to him if I see him?"

"Say nothing—say that I will come—and see the picture."

"Yes, my lady," and noiselessly she left the room.

"Yes, she would go and see him, and tell him that they must be strangers from henceforth—her eyes filled with tears at the thought—they must part, never to meet again."

She finished dressing herself and went downstairs. The earl was in the breakfast room, and handed her a note as he bowed her a good morning.

"From Lady Ferndale," he said. "To inquire after your health after the accident, no doubt," he said. "A groom is waiting."

Norah opened the envelope. It was just the kind of letter which Lady Ferndale would write, full of affectionate anxiety and self reproach.

"If I had only sent some one with you, dear," she said. "I would come over this morning—and will if you are the least ill!—but my husband has asked some people here early. Still, only say the word!"

But it was the next few lines that made Norah's heart beat and sent it the blood to her face.

"And to think that that young man should have acted so nobly! Was I out, Norah, in my estimate? The coachman says that the way Mr. Burne flung himself upon the horses was 'grand', and I think it's the very best word to describe it. I am longing to see him, and thank him!"

"Well?" said the earl.

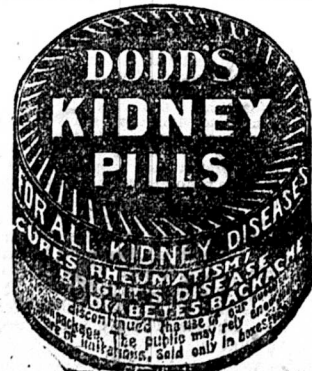
Norah hesitated a moment, then laid the letter beside his plate.

He raised it delicately, and held it out to her with a cold smile.

"Pardon me, but I have always entertained the greatest repugnance to perusing other people's letters," he said. "You had better answer it. Pray do not mind keeping me waiting."

Norah took the letter and put it in her pocket—those few lines had made it very precious—and, going to a writing-table, wrote a brief note assuring Lady Ferndale that she, Norah, was quite well, and, after a moment's hesitation, she added: "Mr. Burne was badly hurt, I fear." That was all; and the words read, ah! so coldly.

At times the hours that day seemed to pass all too quickly, at others they dragged their length wearily along. Norah all day tried to make up her mind what she would say to Cyril, tried even to learn a few sentences, that she might repeat them by heart. A practiced flirt, a London belle of even one season, would have known how to dismiss him gracefully; but Norah was no exper-



SUFFERED TORTURE FOR FOUR YEARS

—
THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURED WM. DOEG'S
RHEUMATISM.

He Was so Bad That He Could
Not Lie Down, but Had to Sit
Night and Day in a Chair.

Sundridge, Ont., Sept 4—(Special).
—Mr. William Doeg, of this place,
now a hale, hearty man, tells of his
almost miraculous cure of Rheuma-
tism by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For four years I suffered excruciating
torture," says Mr. Doeg. "I
was scarcely an hour free from pain.
I could not lie down to take rest,
but had to sit night and day in a
chair."

"I was treated for rheumatism by
several doctors, and also tried several
medicines without receiving any
benefit. Almost in despair I feared
I never again would be from pain.
Then I read of some remarkable
cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I
procured a box and soon found they
were doing me good and before I
had finished the second box I was
entirely free from pain and a new
man."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure
Rheumatism by putting the Kidneys
in shape to take the cause—Uric
Acid—out of the blood.

enced flirt, she was simply a girl-
woman whose heart had been touched
for the first time.

At last the great clock chimed half-
past four, and, with Casper at her
heels, she started for the woods. Her
heart beat faster as she approached
the glade where she was to meet
Cyril, and she paused and waited for
a moment or two to try and quiet
its beating.

Then she went on among the great
trees flecked with the golden sun-
light, and presently she put aside
the leaves of a huge rhododendron,
and stood before him.

Cyril had fixed his easel, and was
trying to paint. She saw that his
left arm was in a sling, and the
sight recalled everything that had
occurred on the preceding evening,
and a great wave of tenderness passed
over her heart.

She stood for a moment by him,
then he took out his watch, and,
with a sigh of impatience, turned his
head and saw her, in all her loveliness,
framed by the dark green
leaves.

He sprang to his feet and came forward
her, then stopped, his eyes, full
of the passion that burned in his
heart, fixed on her face; and so they
stood speechless, so far as words go.

"You have come!" he said, in a
low voice.

She put hers into it, and it was
imprisoned in his eager grasp.

"Yes, I have come," she said.

"Are you angry with me for send-
ing you the message?"

"No," she replied. "Oh, no, no!

But—" she stopped.

"It was wrong—I know!" he said.
"I felt it when I had got home and
thought of it; but—ah! I wanted to
see you, soon, at once, and I did not
know how—"

"I am glad you sent to me," she
said, so simply, so sweetly, that he
could have gone on his knees to
her. "You are painting; will you—
will you go on?" she faltered.

He understood her. She could talk
with less restraint if he worked. He
sat down before the easel, and took
up his brush and the palette, which
he managed to hold in the finger and
thumb of his left hand, and painted
blindly for a minute or two; then he
turned to her as she stood beside
him, her hands loosely clasped.
"May I speak now, Lady Norah?"



Unless the soap you
use has this brand you
are not getting the best

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

to me. All my life has changed
since that moment, for you have taken
possession of it. I think of you
all day, your face flits between me
and the canvas, I hear your voice—"

He paused. "Lady Norah, what will
you say to me? Will you let me go
on loving you—ah, you cannot help
that, I must love you!—but will you
try and love me a little in return?"

Norah's face grew almost white
with the struggle that was rending
her heart; the struggle between the
desire to answer, "I love you already,"
and the desire to obey her father.

"Is it so impossible?"

"I—I cannot. The earl, my father—"

"The earl," he said, "your father,
does not like me."

"He has forbidden you to know
me—speak to me?"

"Yes. I am—sorry—"

"Why?" he said. "Ah, I know! I
had forgotten—forgive me—the difference
between us; but he has not forgotten.
You are the daughter of an earl,
and I—I—" He broke off, for
she had turned to him at last, a look
of entreaty on her face.

(To be Continued.)

Cucumbers and melons are "forbidden
fruit," to many persons so constituted
that the least indulgence is followed by
attacks of cholera, dysentery, griping,
etc. These persons are not aware that
they can indulge to their heart's content
if they have on hand a bottle of Dr.
J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, a
medicine that will give immediate relief,
and is a sure cure for all summer complaints.

HOW TO KILL INSANITY

—
THE PROBLEM OF MARRIAGE
UNION.

Physicians Plan a Scheme of Mental
Breeding to Overcome
Vice and Sin.

The future work of medicine, said
Dr. Henry Maudsley at the British
Medical Association Congress at
Leicester will be mainly to prevent
and stop the beginnings of disease; in
fact, to teach the body to die at
last of old age, as every doctor
ought theoretically himself to die.

Might not some good come, he
asked, from systematic enquiries into
the production and elimination of
constitutional disease tendencies and
disease immunities by the marriage
unions of different tendencies and
immunities. When a person has a
disease unlike that which either parent
had, he might still owe it to these
variations occurring in morbid
heredity just as they do physiologically.

ANCESTRAL GROWTH.

What was the constitutional dis-
position, if any, most likely to cause
a tendency to cancer? Having regard
to the local invasion and distribu-
tion of cancer, its provocation by
local irritation, its more than acci-
dental heredity and its quiet settle-
ment in the system, it seemed prob-
able that its unruly proliferation of
cells, however provoked, betrayed
the awakening to activity of the silent
memories of ancestral germinal
growth.

Another point worthy of investiga-
tion was how best to mate the per-
son having a native tendency to in-

If By This Time You Are Not Convicted
That

Blue Ribbon

TEA is the BEST on the MARKET
it must be the fault of the advertising, not the fault of the TEA, so you
can't have tried it.

BLUE RIBBON IS, AND ALWAYS WILL BE, THE BEST



FEEDING FACTS

In ordinary feeding the steer consumes
about 3/4 of its ordinary feed; the balance is un-
digested or wasted.

This undigested balance can be made to
give 1/2 to 1 lb. extra gain per day, and at a
profit, by adding the "salt, pepper, and gravy" to
its food to make it "tasty."

You like these on your own food; why not
the animal.

Like ourselves the animal longs for a
"tasty" meal.

It starts the "mouth watering" before eat-
ing, and the stomach fills with digestive fluids
to thoroughly dissolve the food.

This extra amount of digestive fluid dis-
solves an extra amount of food. This is where
the extra gain comes in.

Clydesdale Stock Food

is the "salt, pepper and gravy" that makes the animal's
"mouth water." It is equally good for Horses, Sheep and Hogs.

Nothing injurious in it and can stop feeding it without harmful effects.
Human beings can take it with benefit. We take it every day. We
know its contents. It is made clean.

If not satisfied your money will be cheerfully refunded by the dealer.

TRY HERCULES POULTRY FOOD

CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD CO., Limited TORONTO.



Is a fine business for a young
man. \$40.00 to \$60.00 a
month to start. Best place
to learn is in

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TORONTO.

Free catalogue T sent on request. Write.
T. J. Johnston, W. H. SHAW,
Managers, President.

BAN ON CHECK REIN.

The King Has Declared Against
Neck-breaking Fashion.

King Edward has again shown
kindness as well as good taste, by
declaring against the use of the over-
head check rein on horses, whose ef-
fect is anything but graceful, and
his humanity by insisting on cer-
tain reforms in sport and the care
of wild animals. Recently he decreed
the abolition of steel traps in catch-
ing rabbits and other ground game—
shooting pigeons from traps was
long ago placed under the royal ban.
When it is remembered what an im-
mense influence the King's example
has upon all classes of society, all
lovers of wild and dumb creatures
will rejoice at the wide publication
of these acts of humanity, which
show him to be desirous of lessening
their sufferings, and, as far as he
can, the tendency to cruelty in
sport. Societies for the prevention
of cruelty to animals have a power-
ful ally in the King, and should give
the fact the widest publicity. Human
nature is so constituted that people
like to think they are in the
fashion with the great, and good

WOMEN'S \$12 Tailored Suits \$4.50
and up. Send for free
samples and styles No.
14. SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., London, Ont.

The Echiton Spring has great medica
qualities for rheumatism, etc. The spring is on
100 acre farm, price \$875. Cleared land 70 acres, 30 in
good pine building timber, valued at \$800. All fenced;
improved with a dwelling, close to village. I am a
single young lady. I have no use for a farm. Miss
JENNIE YOW, Colbourn P.O., Worcester Co., Md.
Finest climate in the world.

FOR SALE.—EVERYBODY WHO
keeps hens or pets should send
30c at once and get the best practical
information and latest news about
poultry and pet stock keeping, every
month for the next 16 months. Money
back if not satisfied. Agents wanted.
Address, Poultry News, Owen Sound.

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For your assistance in introducing
our household goods we give, with-
out charge, fine Household Furniture,
Silverware, Watches, etc.

This is Your Opportunity to
Furnish Your Home Without Any
Cash Outlay.

We pay freight. Don't wait. Send
for descriptive catalogue to-day.

THE COLONIAL SALES CO
Toronto, Ont.

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best and your work to the
"BRIGHT AMERICAN DYEING CO."
Look for agent in your town, or send direct.

Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

USE FOR LOVE-LETTERS.

At a fashionable wedding at Lynch-
burg, Virginia, a little boy and girl
preceded the bride and bridegroom
up the aisle of the church, each
carrying a silk pillow stuffed with
the love-letters of the bridal pair.
The latter knelt on the pillows dur-
ing the ceremony.

"May I speak now, Lady Norah? I have been counting the hours since I left you last night. I have so longed to see you—to tell you—ah, you know! What can I say but that I love you!"

Norah's hands clasped tightly, and her breath came and went fitfully.

"It broke from me last night, when I should not have spoken," he went on, in a low voice, that trembled with eagerness and rang earnestly with the true ring of pure, whole-souled love. "I ought not to have spoken then, but—I could not help it; and now you know it, what will you say to me?"

He rose, but with a slight gesture she motioned him to his seat, and he sat down again, obeying her, and bent toward her, the sunlight falling on his shapely head and handsome face.

"Were you angry with me last night? Are you angry now? Have you come to tell me that I was presumptuous—ah, don't speak yet," for her lips moved, though no words had come. "Do you think that I have not thought over it all during the long hours I have lain awake? Lady Norah, you cannot feel more acutely than I do how unworthy I am that you should cast a thought to me."

Her lips formed a "No," but he went on, his voice scarcely above a whisper, his eyes sparkling with more eloquent pleading even than his lips.

"You are the daughter of an earl, and I—" he motioned to the easel with his brush, "I am a poor painter one the world—the world to which you belong—regards as very much beneath you. And it is right. But a poor painter may have a heart, and I have given mine to you! I lay it at your feet, Lady Norah! It is yours to do what you will with—to accept or refuse."

He stopped, to control his voice, which his passion had rendered hurried and broken.

"I can only say I love you, I love you! I have loved you—" He stopped and then went on, his voice low and dreamy, as if he were speaking from his heart to hers. "Do you remember the evening you came to the Court? As your carriage drove in through the gates I stood there and saw you, and—ah! believe me—the moment I saw you my heart leaped. It seemed to cry out, 'I love you!' I did not know who you were, but you were the one woman in all the world for me from that moment; you will be the one woman until I die."

There were tears in her eyes, though she tried to force them back, and she put up one hand and covered her eyes for a moment, but she stood silent, and otherwise motionless.

"It was no passing fancy," he went on. "All that evening I could not forget you; and at night I stole to the great house, that I might be near you. And I heard you!" he said, his voice scarcely audible; "almost as if in answer to my prayer, you came out on the terrace and spoke, not to me—ah, no, I know, I know!—but you seemed to speak

son having a native tendency to insanity so as to cancel it in the progeny, or, better still, convert it into a good evolution variation, for that was what sometimes happened, one child of a neurotic family, dying in a lunatic asylum, while another rose to eminence as poet, painter or orator.

EPILEPSY AND INSANITY.

Why, and under what conditions was the epilepsy of one generation transformed into the insanity of the next generation? How was it that diabetes and insanity go together in some families or alternate in them through generations? When medical science could answer these and like questions it might then dictate some wise eugenic rules.

In concluding Dr. Maudsley said it was certain that there were laws of mental breeding yet to be discovered, and it was no more unlawful to enquire scientifically into the nature of vice and sin than into the nature and actions of poisons. Hatred was as natural as hunger, and stood in no less need of scientific explanation.

That moral qualities were not dependent upon physical constitution, and have no physical connection whatever, was an opinion, which, although fostered in the supposed interests of morality, was really a hindrance to the growth of practical morality.

A RABID VIEW.

"Now, professor," said Miss Kay, "you know something of human nature; at what age does the average man of intelligence marry?"

"Dotage!" promptly replied the crabbed old fellow.

Miss Flora (forty-five, homely, and unmarried)—"Oh, Mr. Blunt, I had such a strange dream last night." Mr. Blunt—"What was it, Miss Flora?" Miss Flora—"I dreamed that we were married and on our wedding tour. Did you ever have such a dream?" Mr. Blunt (energetically)—"No, indeed. I never had the nightmare in my life!"

STRONGER THAN MEAT.

A Judge's Opinion of Grape-Nuts.

A gentleman who has acquired a judicial turn of mind from experience on the bench out in the Sunflower State, writes a carefully considered opinion as to the value of Grape-Nuts as food. He says:

"For the past 3 years Grape-Nuts has been a prominent feature in our bill of fare.

The crisp food with the delicious, nutty flavor has become an indispensable necessity in my family's everyday life.

"It has proved to be most healthful and beneficial, and has enabled us to practically abolish pastry and pies from our table, for the children prefer Grape-Nuts and do not crave rich and unwholesome food.

"Grape-Nuts keeps us all in perfect physical condition—as a preventive of disease it is beyond value. I have been particularly impressed by the beneficial effects of Grape-Nuts when used by ladies who are troubled with face blemishes, skin eruptions, etc. It clears up the complexion wonderfully.

"As to its nutritive qualities, my experience is that one small dish of Grape-Nuts is superior to a pound of meat for breakfast, which is an important consideration for anyone. It satisfies the appetite and strengthens the power of resisting fatigue, while its use involves none of the disagreeable consequences that sometimes follow a meat breakfast." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

son having a native tendency to insanity so as to cancel it in the progeny, or, better still, convert it into a good evolution variation, for that was what sometimes happened, one child of a neurotic family, dying in a lunatic asylum, while another rose to eminence as poet, painter or orator.

It Retains Old and Makes New Friends.—Time was when Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil had but a small field of distribution, but now its territory is widespread. Those who first recognized its curative qualities still value it as a specific, and while it retains its old friends it is ever making new. It is certain that whoever once uses it will not be without it.

"What are you smiling at, John?" "At a little item I just read here. The writer says, 'The best of us talk too much.'" "And why should you laugh at that?" "Why? Well, it's just because it's such a roundabout way of paying you a compliment, my dear!"

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

She—"And now that we are engaged, Arthur, dear, how long shall the engagement be for? He (an absent-minded lawyer, who has just drawn up a lease)—"Oh, ninety-nine years, I s'pose."

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

ANSWERING ABERNETHY.

Although one of the main characteristics of the famous Dr. Abernethy was the readiness with which he could administer a sharp and witty retort when occasion arose, he was once considerably nonplussed by the remark of a medical student.

"What would you do," the doctor asked the student at an examination, "if a man was placed in your hands with a broken leg?"

"Set it sir," was the reply.

"Good, very good; you are a witty young man; and doubtless you can tell me what muscles of the body I would move if I were to kick you, as you deserve, for your impertinence!"

"You would put into motion," replied the student, not in the least abashed, the flexors and extensors of my right arm, for I would forthwith knock you down."

LIFE-SAVING INVENTION.

A poor laboring man in Denmark has made a new invention in life-saving. He impregnates clothes with a substance which will keep a shipwrecked person afloat for several days without losing its property. A coat, a vest, a travelling rug—in fact, any piece of wearing apparel impregnated with the stuff is enough to keep anyone above water. The invention has been successfully demonstrated.

WORK FOR THE INSANE.

Work for the insane is a special study at the Villejuif Asylum, Paris. Painting, carving, sketching, and even tattooing are included, and recovery is often due to the employment. In other cases the condition of the patient's mind is mirrored in his study of the case more than any long discussions or consultations.

CHINESE WOMEN FIGHTERS.

Women in China have the privilege of fighting in the wars. In the rebellion of 1850 women did as much fighting as men. At Nankin, in 1853, 500,000 women from various parts of the country were formed into brigades of 13,000 each, under female officers. Of these soldiers 10,000 were picked women, drilled and garrisoned in the city.

"Although the heart and pulse become fixed, and the body rigid and cold, life may still be present. All bodies should be kept from seven to ten days before being buried, in order to see whether decomposition has begun."

Augustus (who has been looking at a comic paper)—"I should hate to be a public character, doncherknow, Miss Flash, and have all the funny papers printing things about me that would lower me in the estimation of my acquaintances." Miss Flash—"Really, Augustus, I don't think the funny papers could possibly print anything that would make anyone who knows you think less of you."

A Successful Medicine.—Everyone wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is therefore, extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would prove a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The endorsement of these Pills by the public is a guarantee that a pill has been produced which will fulfil everything claimed for it.

"You're no use about the house, Matilda," said the harassed mother. "You can't boil a potato; you can't wash a dish; you can't dust the mantelpiece without smashing half the ornaments. You'd better just apply for a situation as a lady help."

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

"Blinks has a perfect mania for condensing everything. Did you hear how he proposed?" "No." "He held up an engagement-ring before the girl's eyes and said 'Eh?' " "And what did she say?" "She just nodded."

A Carefully Prepared Pill.—Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia or disordered liver and kidneys may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.

It was the wedding day and the unfortunate bridegroom was making his exit with the usual accompaniments of rice and old boots. He snatched his hat from a peg, seized an umbrella from the hall stand, and was going out of the door, when the bride's father called after him:—"You've taken my umbrella, Henry. Bring it back at once. I've daughters, but only one good umbrella."

CONTINUE

Those who are gaining flesh and strength by regular treatment with

Scott's Emulsion

should continue the treatment in hot weather; smaller dose and a little cool milk with it will do away with any objection which is attached to fatty products during the heated season.

Send for free sample, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario, per. and \$1.00; all druggists.

Summer Croup

A croupy cough is a dangerous thing for the little folks in summer time. The fever that accompanies it is liable to cause serious illness. Give them

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic

It is pleasant to take, will cure them quickly and has no unpleasant after effects.

At all druggists, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.

GREAT SECRET SOCIETY

HOW THE RUSSIAN TERRORISTS WORK.

Their Methods and Some of Their Terrible Doings Fully Described.

In an informal conversation that took place between a famous English journalist and M. de Plehve, shortly before the latter was killed by a well-aimed bomb, the defunct Russian Minister outlined his repressive methods as follows:—

"It is what you English call a fair fight. The Terrorist Party make no secret of their anxiety to rid the world of your humble servant; and I, for my part, make no secret of the fact that, rather than that they should kill me, or the policy of which I have staked my future, I am ready to kill as many as stand in my way. It is an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; we have no enemies no less than myself—both work with our lives in our hands. I flatter myself, however, that the organization which I control is the stronger of the two; in short, it is I who hold the winning cards."

Thus spoke the late Russian Minister of the Interior, a sinister figure who every day demanded a round dozen of victims, and who, unseen by the public, only went abroad in a bullet-proof carriage, drawn by the fastest horses in St. Petersburg.

Month after month the Terrorist Party threatened his life, and every night the Secret Police would raid a marked house and depart, carrying with them men and women who were NEVER SEEN ALIVE AGAIN.

An English tourist, whose word can be believed, has stated that, returning in the small hours of a winter's morning from the Krestovski Music Hall, which is situated on one of the islands outside St. Petersburg, his driver pulled up at an outlying cemetery to chat with the sexton and a police-sergeant who was in charge of a waggon filled with long and shapeless bundles. These were unloaded, and our English tourist, who knew little Russian, then assisted at one of the most ghastly functions that man has ever attended.

Sexton, driver, and policeman worked in the dark, with only a lantern between them. Body after body, fully dressed, was taken from that ill-starred waggon, and round the uncovered throat of each the tourist plainly made out the horrible signs of strangulation. De Plehve had just rid himself of another score or so of enemies!

The tourist, who told this story in the smoking-room of the Hotel d'Angleterre next afternoon, was shortly afterwards warned that he must be seated in that night's train for the frontier, or else the police themselves would take his deportation.

Sergei Ratmanoff, a young man of good family, was seized by mistake in the early part of last year. His friends had the ear of the Czar and he was set at liberty. The twenty-four hours he had spent at the dreaded prison at Schlusselburg had aged him twice as many years; another twelve hours and there would probably have been no Sergei Ratmanoff to set free. They had placed him in water that reached up to his chin, and all the time he had had to stand upright or die by drowning. Ratmanoff left the Schlusselburg

A GREY-HEADED OLD MAN.

To combat the powers that have made such horrors possible, the Terrorist Party at last organized itself into an engine fit to meet force by force, murder by murder. Its members are the avengers of the slain, the tortured, and the exiled. The

discharged after a short imprisonment, as he was able to advance a complete alibi, was subsequently recognised as the "executioner" of Count Shuvaloff, the most recent of the Revolutionary Committee's victims. As showing the perfection with which the Terrorist section of the Revolutionary Party is organized the case of this man is typical.

We have already seen how his complicity in the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius was masked by witnesses who testified that, at the time of the explosion, he was in a totally different quarter of Moscow. The Russian Government, however, having its doubts, still kept this man under police supervision. Last June he was again arrested for having attended a Revolutionary gathering. He did not remain long in prison. The warden and the two soldiers who were on guard actually provided him with military clothing and set him free, although, by so doing, they themselves have incurred the severest punishment. There can be little doubt that, by their action, they were obeying the orders of a higher authority than that of their nominal masters, the Bureaucracy.

For several weeks all trace of their late prisoner was lost; his hiding-place defied the utmost efforts of the Secret Police. When he reappeared, it was as the "executioner" of Count Shuvaloff, a pleasant and just official, and a personal friend of the Czar, whose death the Terrorists had exacted in vengeance for the "martyrdom" of Kolaieff, the murderer of

THE GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.

Count Shuvaloff's "executioner" is now in hospital, owing to the frightful maltreatment he received at the hands of the crowd which captured him.

Another and scarcely less terrible mode of execution is that meted out to the official spies who make their way into the councils of the Terrorists themselves. These crimes are scarcely ever made public, and little is heard of them in the outside world.

One case, however, has become notorious, that of young Ivan Paznatovski, whose father, a prominent police official in Saratoff, was slain by a Revolutionary bullet in September last. Ivan Paznatovski, swearing to avenge his father's death, took another name, and, disguising himself in the shabby uniform of a poor medical student, assiduously sought the society of the Socialist-Revolutionary Group. He had already confided his purpose to the police authorities.

Posing as an ardent champion of liberty, and asking to be entrusted with any mission, however desperate he gained the entire confidence of several of the less critical members of the league. The Terrorists' spy system, however, is as complete as that of its adversaries, the police. It was discovered that the supposed Terrorist was in the habit of making nocturnal visits to the private residence of the Chief of the Police; and, when his own lodging was searched, he was found to have drawn up a list of names, each accompanied by suitable remarks, of such of his new comrades as were "in the movement." Ivan Paznatovski was thereupon condemned to die a traitor's death.

Introduced to a secret meeting, presided over by the leader of the Terrorist Party in Kieff, the city to which he had betaken himself, Ivan Paznatovski heard his sentence, and was asked what he had to say in his defence. "I have sought to take vengeance on the murderers of my unfortunate father, Colonel Paznatovski," he replied, for the first time revealing his real name.

The poor lad's body, stabbed in a hundred places, was found in a wood some few days afterwards. He had been gagged and strangled, disappearing for ever from the midst of

KEEP OUT OF THE EAST

JAPAN ALSO HAS A MONROE DOCTRINE.

Terms Arranged at Portsmouth May Cause Disapproval in Japan.

The following letter in the New York Sun, from Kaju Nakamura, is interesting in showing that all Japanese did not believe in peace at any price. It is possible that it will have to be completed at a later date. The writer says:—

Japan's interest in Manchuria is direct, unlike the others, for those provinces are near to Japanese doors, which must be subjected to the mercy of the nation whose dominant power is prevailing therein, especially when that dominant power is such a colossal power like Russia, whose aggressiveness we know too well.

In a sense, your own country has no right to exercise influence over the sovereign countries of South America, yet she is ready to take up arms against any nation attempting to invade those countries, because those countries are more important to the United States than to any other countries for the sake of her self-preservation.

RECOGNIZES MONROE DOCTRINE.

The whole world recognizes your Monroe Doctrine. Why should Japan be deprived of a similar right of self-preservation?

I ask the public to observe how Japan will treat Manchuria and Corea, whose integrity and independence she declared to preserve, after this war is over. Few may believe Russian diplomatic promises, but all will believe Japan's promises, which have never been broken ever since she entered the international community, so far.

Our declaration of war is right and just, so we must demand an indemnity and Russia must answer this demand. The world justifies Japan's course, so it must endorse Japan's just demand or must refrain from criticizing her claim at least. Japan has a right to continue the war on her option and claim heavier demands from Russia, as the damages incurred by Japan increase. But it must be understood that Japan does not make these demands merely for the sake of aggrandizement, but for a permanent peace in the East and the general welfare of her people. Oyama will not follow Linewitch into the far interior and Togo will not bombard Baltic seaports and attempt a siege of St. Petersburg. They will not repeat Napoleon's mistake, for they know it too well.

OYAMA WOULD LIKE IT.

It is a foregone conclusion that Oyama would capture Vladivostok, Harbin and Kamachatka, and invade the Siberian coast from all points, sooner or later, once the negotiations at Portsmouth are broken. This opinion is not my own value venture, but is that of a Japanese member of the peace party, who is one of the most influential members. The world may think that the Japanese treasury will be exhausted within a very short time, but this is a rank mistake, for she will reduce her army in Manchuria to a half or one-third of what she has now, and at the same time will decrease her standing army within the island empire, thus reducing the expenses to a little more than ordinary footing.

Once Oyama captures Harbin he can fortify and stay where he is and resist Russian forces, which would incur a great loss, as they

WHITE MEN MURDERED.

Australian Aborigines Have Eaten One Man and Killed Others.

A lawless state of affairs exists in the northern districts of Western Australia. The aborigines are up in arms and have recently murdered innumerable white men.

The police from Nugalline, under Constable Growden, accompanied by several native trackers, have arrested four aborigines, Leo, Monkey, Toby, and George, who are supposed to have committed the crimes. The murders took place in different parts of Goldfields Creek, and were of a peculiarly horrible character.

Two white men and a half-caste were encamped at No. 1 Well, when the natives, Toby and Monkey, with several others, attacked them while asleep. The elder man was speared to death by Monkey before he could offer any resistance. The younger man was speared through the breast but he managed to shoot Toby in the leg before he died. The half-caste boy ran away, but was chased and strangled. His remains cannot be found, and it is supposed that he was eaten by the natives.

The other murders took place at Slate Wall, Goldfields Creek. One victim was a "swagman." He was killed by Monkey, who crept on him while asleep and chopped his head off. The body was then cut in pieces and carried a distance of three miles by Monkey and his companions and buried. The police have recovered the remains.

BATTLING WITH THIRST.

Germany's War in South Africa Has Fearful Horrors.

An article throwing terrible light on the nature of the operations in German South-west Africa appears in the Militar Wochenblatt. It deals with the period after the fight at Waterberg. It was reckoned at the time that the number of rebel Hereros was probably between 40,000 and 80,000. After Waterberg they dispersed; 1,400 had fallen in battle, 8,000 had been taken prisoners, and many had fled to British territory. Where were the others? Count Schweinitz, in a report on the patrolling expedition which he undertook some time afterwards, clears up the matter. On his ride he lighted on the track which the fugitive Hereros had undoubtedly taken after Waterberg. This track he followed for above ninety miles. He saw skeletons of thousands of cattle, and bones of men, all along this track through the sandy wilderness. Where bushes grew along the road these piles of bones were more numerous. Men and cattle had sought shelter here from the blazing sun. Bodies in hundreds lay here in heaps. In many places the Hereros battling with thirst, had scraped with their hands holes fifteen to twenty metres deep in search of water, and all in vain. They perished helpless from thirst. "In this way," adds Count Schweinitz, "the murdered Germans were terribly avenged."

COLLIDED WITH A GHOST.

Curious Story of an Apparition in Russia.

A mysterious story of apparitions is related in The Moscow Listok. From the beginning of July Th. E. Shalypin, K. I. Korovin, and V. S. Sieroff were resident on the estate of a friend in the Oross Province. Near this property there is an old tumulus of evil reputation which peasants of the neighboring village carefully avoid calling it a place under a

the tortured, and the exiled. The Bureau of neither pity nor mercy, the Terrorist Party fights it with its own weapons, and spares neither Grand Duke nor exalted Minister of State. This is the new force to which De Plehve, carrying out his policy of repression, himself succumbed, after having maddened it into a state of desperate efficiency, more perfect even than his own ubiquitous system of spies and Secret Police.

The Terrorist Party boasts a system excelled only by that of the Japanese Secret Service, on which it is said to have recently been remodelled. Its members have no names—only numbers; they work in pairs, receiving messages from headquarters, that reach them with a mysterious absence of formality, and whose bearers prove by the showing of a secret badge that they are genuinely in the service of the party. There are only ten of these messengers in all Russia, each of whom, by the doing of some desperate deed, has proved his mettle as well as his fidelity to the party.

Occasionally such a messenger disappears. In most cases he has killed himself—in one or two instances himself—rather than suffer arrest and the betrayal of the errand with which he was entrusted. Thus perished Karin Mylius, a beautiful Finnish lady, who, on discovering that a cordon of police was surrounding the "datcha," or wooden summer cottage, in which she was living, actually set fire to it with her own hands and, after burning her papers and other incriminating documents, threw herself into the flames, and died a martyr's death. Her name, which was allowed to transpire, is still breathed with awe and reverence in Russian Revolutionary circles.

THE USUAL METHOD

of the Terrorist section of the Socialist-Revolutionary Group, the so-called Militant Organization, is to carry on the war by means of high explosives. Though almost every member of the section is familiar with the revolver, the bomb is still its favorite weapon; and though "factory" after "factory" has been discovered, as soon as one is "closed" a new one springs up to take its place—most often several new ones. Quite recently such a "factory" was discovered in the village of Veira, almost at the very gates of the Czar's palace at Tsarskoye Selo. Occasionally a member will trust to his own ingenuity to effect the purpose of the organization. Thus a man who gave his name as Vassili Navrimoff executed the sentence passed by the Terrorists on Captain Leontieff, who played so brutal a part in the suppression of the recent riots at Batoum.

Navrimoff, a barber by trade, set out for Batoum and speedily discovered which hairdresser's shop his victim was in the habit of patronizing. He had not to wait long before he secured a place as an assistant in this very shop. Not many days after his engagement he found an opportunity. Captain Leontieff, unsuspectingly, ordered the Terrorist-barber to shave him. He was lathered in the usual fashion, the razor was carefully stropped, and then Navrimoff began on the officer's near cheek. The customer settled down comfortably in the seat of execution, and the supposed barber's assistant cut his throat from ear to ear.

LEONTIEFF BLED TO DEATH, and, while the master-barber's cries were filling the shop with a gaping crowd of curious Caucasians, the instrument of the Revolutionists had made good his escape, and is now in all probability planning a second and perhaps an even more desperate act of retaliation.

The assassin of the Grand Duke Sergius was accompanied by a man named Krionkowsky, who, though

appearing for ever from the midst of that Terrorist Party upon which he had sought to take a terrible revenge.

"THINGS ARE ALL WRONG"

An Old Lady Says World Has Drifted From Simple Life.

The Norfolk (England) Standard recently contained an interesting interview with an old lady of 103, Mrs. Rix, of Sprowston. Mrs. Rix declared her opinion that the young people of to-day will be unable to live to very old age. In my young days we went along quietly, lived on plain food, and were contented with what we had, but nowadays everybody must rush and tear about if they are to get a living; they eat all sorts of how-fangled foods and what they call luxuries, things with no nourishment in them, drink a lot of stimulants—I can't bear them, I never take them—and are always grumbling, and never feel properly well. Young men have to keep shut up in offices for long hours and young women are kept hard at work in stuffy shops. They never can live to old age. Oh, things are all wrong. People were far happier and better off in my days than they are now. I would not like to be a young woman to-day. And the pride, sir. The pride is a curse. There was none of this pride in my early days. The squire, in my time, would come and sit down and chat with the poorest person. Now he goes to London into what is called society, and comes back out of health because of what he has eaten and the rushing about to balls and dinners and all that sort of thing. We didn't want any of these old patent medicines when I was a girl. A little cooling medicine at the beginning of summer, that was all we required. We ate good wholesome food and plenty of it—and drank good home-brewed ale. The simple life is the thing, but it is impossible in these times. You may talk about it; you won't get much further. People are all after money, and they will do anything to get it. A lot of them won't live to get it at all, and those who do won't live long enough to enjoy it. Children are not born as strong as they used to be. When young women have to work hard all their young time in shops and factories, how can you suppose they are fit to become mothers? Children are not looked after. In my early days the poorest mother was careful of her children; now the poor little mites are both clothed and fed in the wrong way.

Mrs. Rix seems to extend her dislike of modern improvements over a wider field, for, having ascertained from her interviewer that he did not arrive on a bicycle, she exclaimed: "Ah, that is right; don't you ride those beastly things. These bicycles are dreadful, and so are those horrid motor-cars and tram cars. They are all going against the Almighty. What did he send horses for? Nobody cares about horses nowadays, but years ago people took a pride in them. There is nothing like a horse which you know you can trust."

USE DUMMY ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant des Prades de Fleurelle, a French artillery officer, has invented an ingenious contrivance for drawing the fire of the enemy away from field-batteries. He has made a dummy caisson with a false gun-muzzle projecting from it, and mechanism for producing a flash like that of quick-firing guns. The idea is to place similar "dummies" in view of the enemy, at some distance from the actual batteries, in order to divert their fire, the flashes being timed so as to correspond shot for shot with the detonations of the real cannon.

would incur a great loss, as they lose Harbin, which is the greatest centre for a Russian supply.

DIDN'T WANT TRUCE.

Then Japan will be satisfied with what she has on hand without any payment of indemnity from Russia, even if the war continues indefinitely. Moreover, nations may have reason to fear the Japanese influence in Manchuria, which would be greatly increased, as a matter of course, the longer we stay there.

Japan withdrew her demands on the interned Russian vessels, limitation of her naval powers in the East and the indemnity clause to save Russia's face, though with a great grievance. Still Russia flatly refuses to listen to Japan and the world, which, led by the United States, urges a peace.

We cannot forbear further. We desire peace, but it must not be in the nature of a truce, for such an expensive war cannot be fought again. Moreover, Japan may be bankrupted before long in preparing another war, under an incomplete treaty of peace.

We appeal to the world to give deep consideration to Japan's position and not to throw this grave responsibility upon her if the negotiations at Portsmouth are to be broken. We conceded as much as we can. It is now Russia's turn to yield the disputed points. Otherwise let us continue the war until our purpose is attained.

DEADLY FRENCH GUN.

Discharges Projectiles at the Rate of 1,200 an Hour.

War has been robbed of much of its romantic side, and in these days when death-dealing machines reign supreme men who go to war need to be more courageous than those who fought in the days of old, when enemies faced one another in the open. The naval man has more ground for fearing the hidden dangers than those afloat which meet the eye. Sub-marine boats and mines and torpedoes are calculated to test the nerves of the most courageous.

All the ingenuity of inventors of warlike machines seems to be directed towards attaining a weapon which not only deals destruction in a wholesale manner, but with the smallest chance of disclosing its location.

The latest weapon is the Humbert gun, a French invention. It makes no flash or noise, and is warranted not to recoil; whilst it discharges projectiles, each of which contains 250 shot, at the rate of 1,200 an hour. Four miles from this gun a regiment of 1,000 wooden men was stationed. The gun shot at the dummies for a minute, and almost every wooden man was found to be hit.

LIFE IN JAMAICA.

A very interesting story is told in the "Lancet" of the disturbance of the balance of nature in Jamaica. Snakes were at one time numerous in the island, but now there are none. Rats amounted almost to a plague. In order to keep both down the mongoose was imported from the East. This brave little beast soon made an end of the snakes, while the rats, in order to save themselves, took to the trees, and became egg eaters and bird destroyers. This reduced the number of birds and in turn the cattleticks increased and became a nuisance. Now the ticks are worrying the mongoose by getting into its ears, whence the intruders cannot easily be dislodged.

avoid, calling it a place under a curse, and saying that it is frequented by unclean spirits, and that about midnight certain mysterious lights are seen, and with silent steps the shade of an unknown white woman moves about.

The proprietor of the estate, hearing these tales, and never believing them, re-told them to his guests. Then M. Shalypin and Korovin decided to visit the tumulus, and after passing a small wood about midnight they got to the tumulus. There they saw lights jumping about, and suddenly there appeared a white cloud, gradually taking the form of a woman. Their nerves gave way, and they fled panic-stricken.

Next day M. Shalypin, laughing at his previous night's fright, decided at all costs to investigate the mysterious apparition. Other guests joined him, and they set out bravely, to the number of seven. It was a clear but moonless night, and the tumulus showed itself in sharp outline. As they got within the sight of it the mysterious lights began to jump about, and on the top there appeared a wonderfully bright form of a white woman, which approached them.

All the investigators shivered and moved back, but M. Shalypin rushed forward to the feminine figure, with which he collided, and collapsed falling senseless to the ground. At that moment the figure melted away, and the agitated lights went out suddenly. M. Shalypin's friends found him in a deep swoon in which he remained for half an hour. On his coming to, he experienced a complete loss of strength and could remember nothing of the cause leading up to his adventure.

THE WOMEN OF THIBET.

Beautiful Maids Declined to Be Photographed.

The experiences of Mr. Alexander Hosie, British Consul-General at Chengtu, Central China, during his recent journey from that place through Western China to the frontier of Thibet, and back, have just been published by the Foreign Office in the form of a report.

The story is extremely interesting. His travels, going and coming, lasted over three months, and he covered over 600 miles in each direction.

The inns were described as very filthy. One exception, described as splendid, had in its bedroom a stone tank containing gold fish, and was "adorned with the parts of two beautiful coffins, evidently intended for the landlord and his wife in due season. The lid of the larger coffin measured 94 inches in length, was about 26 inches wide, and 3 inches thick."

In the jurisdiction of a young chief, reached during the summer time, Mr. Hosie was much interested in the women. "I was anxious to get a photograph of one of those maidens, arrayed in all her finery or jewels, but money was powerless to make her look at my camera. She retreated into the dark recesses of the house, and declined to reappear."

"Many of the Thibetan half-breed ladies wore long silk or satin gowns held in silk meshes, usually of a yellow collar, and long red-topped boots."

"In many places gold had taken the place of the usual silver earrings, chains, brooches, rings, and bracelets, and added to the charms of many beautiful women, for Thibetan ladies, when clean and well dressed, as they were on this occasion will rank with their European sisters."

"Level, dark-brown eyes, finely-cut features, an excellent carriage, and sprightliness of manner distinguished them from the timid and insipid Chinese. The Thibetan woman is not afraid or ashamed to give vent to her feelings in peals of merry laughter."

A LIFETIME IN A MOMENT

SOME TRUE STORIES OF FAMOUS CRISES.

Russell Sage's Terrible Experience With a Madman in His Office.

"In that moment I lived a lifetime," said a prisoner to a famous barrister. He was speaking of the moment when he waited for the foreman of the jury to pronounce his verdict. "Guilty," and it meant shame and death; "Not guilty," freedom, good fame, and considerable fortune. The verdict was "Guilty."

There are moments that count for years in the lives of men. Russell Sage, the New York millionaire, was one day quietly engaged in his office, when a visitor was announced upon important business. The man's name was unknown, but Russell Sage had learnt long before that the unknown stranger may be of considerable service to the man anxious to make wealth.

£12,000 OR DEATH!

"Show him in!" he ordered. And the stranger appeared and took a seat, while the clerk who acted as usher discreetly withdrew, and closed the door behind him.

"Now, sir, what have you got to say to me?" asked Russell Sage. "Remember that I am a busy man, and be brief, please."

"I guess I will," replied the stranger, rising from his chair. "You see this little bag?" He held up a small black carpet-bag, and Russell Sage nodded. "It's got ten pounds of dynamite in it," said the man. "Hand me over sixty thousand dollars or I drop the bag on the floor and blow us both to smithereens!"

He spoke perfectly calmly, and with a tone of resolution which convinced Russell Sage that he meant what he said. Sixty thousand dollars, or horrible instant death! While Sage's brain was working to see how he could escape from the dilemma, the door of his office opened and one of his clerks appeared.

The man held the bag up threateningly, and Russell Sage, whispering to him that he would make no attempt to escape, turned to the clerk. He dare say nothing that would excite suspicion in the mind of his visitor, but, in the dim hope of some way of escape being found, he prolonged his answers and instructions to the clerk as much as possible. Apparently the blackmailer gathered that Russell Sage was betraying him. He dropped the bag, there was an awful explosion, the room was nearly wrecked, but Russell Sage found himself alive, and even unharmed. The man with the black bag had been blown to pieces. The unfortunate clerk was so severely injured that his life was for a long time despaired of. The moments with that man with the black bag were, Russell Sage declared, the agony of a lifetime rolled into a few minutes.

SWORN TO VENGEANCE.

To stand in front of a man who has sworn to take your life as he has taken the lives of a score of others, and whose rapier is at your breast to kill you with one lightning thrust, is a season of unpleasant moments. Such was the experience of a young Englishman with the celebrated French duellist Pierre Leclou, who closed his remarkable life a victim to consumption five years ago at Margate.

Leclou was possessed of a terrible tact that enabled him to involve himself in a quarrel with anyone he fixed on, and to bring matters to the climax he wished with a ghastly icy politeness. His appearance in a

SORROWS OF A QUEEN.

Poor Little Wilhelmina and Her Disappointed Desire.

To one who has followed Holland's Queen from her childhood to her present state, as I have, the change in the idol of the Dutch people, so pronounced within the past two years, is painful in the extreme. From the bright, winsome face the girlish charm has faded, and there lingers about her mouth and over her brow the unmistakable expression of a disappointed woman. The enthusiasm with which the Hollanders once spoke of their "Wilhelmintje" is less buoyant, though the tenderness is still all there. In her the Dutch Royalists—and in reality they are but royalists for her sake—set their last hope, and that hope is fast fading with them as it is with her.

In a few weeks her majesty will come to The Hague from her palace at Loo to open Parliament, after which she will return again to Loo and remain there until the season sets in at the capital. As a rule, she goes there about the middle of July to live the simple life and there her favorite distractions are riding and driving. The old chateau of Loo, the residence of the House of Orange, a few years ago resounded with more merry-making than now. There used to be private theatricals, in which the queen herself took part, but those days are forgotten and her occupations are those of a sovereign busied with the duties of government.

Every week one of the queen's ministers runs over to Loo from The Hague, presenting to her for signature such documents as are urgent. It is said that it is here where the young sovereign shows her firmness of character and great intelligence. Not a single document bears her signature without its contents having been fully understood by her. If the minister who brings it has not explained it to her satisfaction the document waits until she has been able, with the assistance of her secretary, to go into the matter to the smallest detail.

At The Hague the court is governed by the very strictest rules of etiquette, but the young queen has done away with many useless appointments and ministers. Full of the pride of her race, jealous of what she and her people consider the glorious traditions of the House of Orange, she is in the deepest despair at what she considers a national calamity—the want of an heir. With this disappointment she has aged ten years in the past two. Those who saw her in all the glory of her beautiful youth could scarcely recognize her to-day.

All Holland is praying for her, praying for the heir that may preserve the dynasty and where the Hollanders once spoke of her with a smile upon their lips and a caressing tone in their voices, one now only hears her name mentioned with a sigh.

IN THE DAYS OF GIANTS.

Ancient Greek Almost Doubled Modern Records.

Strong men of all times have excited the admiration of their fellows and have always been objects of popular interest. The Bible celebrates the exploits of Samson. Greek mythology tells of Hercules as the personification of physical force, strength, bravery and generosity. In more recent days we have recorded some instances of extraordinary strength.

Jumpers and acrobatic tumblers are credited with many extraordinary accomplishments dating from remote times. Phyllus, of Croton, is

WITH IDLERS AT OSTEND

SCENES AT BELGIUM'S GREAT WATERING PLACE.

Shah Enjoys Himself Like a Child.—Spends Fortunes on Trinkets.

As a resort for wealth, title, fashion, and beauty, Belgium may well boast of Ostend, her "Queen of watering places," which, though theoretically Belgium is cosmopolitan in fact. Here the Frenchman hobnobs with the German, the Russian chats familiarly with the Japanese, and the Triple Alliance may be seen at any hour of the day sitting round the same table on the Kursaal terrace. Every imaginable type of female beauty, from the dusky, sparkling-eyed Oriental to the fair-haired maiden from Norway's fjords, is to be admired, while even ebony belles from Africa's shores vie with their white sisters in the elegance of their attire and the display of their jewels. Bedecked and jewelled dowagers promenade in all the glory of their exquisite laces, flashing their splendors in the eyes of their less fortunate competitors. Papas and mammas by the score, with heavily-dowered daughters, devote themselves to the search of eligible sons-in-law, either of title or equivalent fortune.

GAY NIGHT SCENE.

In the evening the Kursaal presents a bewildering scene as the visitors pour in after dinner. Here, at the dance, many a match is made and here fiancée, mother-in-law, the bourgeois "beau-pere," or the "gendre" of French vaudeville may be picked out on any hand. In short, there is a mingling of all sorts and conditions of men and of nationalities. The prince is elbow to elbow with the retired pork butcher, unaware, for here neither rank, title nor condition are discernible in man or woman, and, despite the lavishness of display, the simplest, most modest, and retiring may pass unnoticed and enjoy the revelry as well as the belles of the evening.

At times during the season there comes along the beach or promenade a very unassuming figure in white duck trousers and waistcoat, a loose grey jacket, a simple, well-worn straw hat or Panama. He mingles with the crowd, bows here and there, smiles pleasantly, and limps a great deal. The stature, the beard, and the fine profile reveal King Leopold, whose indefatigable promenading along the sea coast is traditional. He tires out on an average two or three walking companions daily, so they say. The Protocol, however, keeps him away for the present.

SHAH ENJOYS HIMSELF.

In the midst of all this the Shah of Persia is at play, enjoying the liberty the place affords him like a schoolboy. Flanked by a large retinue and followed at some distance by a gendarme or two, he enters into the spirit of Ostend to the fullest extent, smiling at the children, laughing heartily at the sport in the water, admiring the beauties, and all the while in a good humor that seems to be contagious. He is fond of a joke, and will often worry the hawkers by pretending to sneer at their wares and then buy the whole lot for the sake of seeing the surprise of their faces. Once he cut loose a whole bunch of balloons, the entire stock-in-trade of a respectable old lady, whose goods are the delight of little children. The Shah watched the liberated colored balls floating out to sea; then, as if he had forgotten, turned suddenly on the startled old lady and rewarded her handsomely with gold. After

SOME STRANGE FREAKS

MEN WHO ARRANGE THEIR OWN BURIAL.

Strange Instructions Carried Out For Some Eccentric People.

The direction by a German Baron, who died a few weeks ago, that his body shall be embalmed, placed in a glass case, and handed down to his posterity for ever as an heirloom, brings to the memory the even more remarkable disposal Jeremy Bentham made of his body, says London Tit-Bits.

The great jurist, on his death seventy-three years ago, left strict instructions that his body should be dissected, and that his skeleton should then be clothed in one of his own suits and placed in a movable glass-house. These strange instructions were carried out to a large extent. The skeleton was duly clothed, but it was found necessary to substitute a head of wax, and the figure, seated in a characteristic attitude, was placed in a mahogany cabinet with a glass front, where the old philosopher may be seen to-day at University College, Gower Street, resting on his stick and beaming on the world with

A SIMPLE BENEVOLENCE.

Almost as remarkable was the disposal of the body of Major Labellere, who was buried on the top of Box Hill, in a grave 10 feet deep. Into this grave the body was lowered head first and feet uppermost, in order that the gallant officer, who was assured that at the last day the world would be turned upside down, might make sure of alighting right end up. Another eccentric gentleman, desirous that his body should at least rest in good company, directed that it should be interred in Bardsey Island, Cardigan Bay, which is credited with being the last earthly resting-place of 200,000 saints.

A Philadelphian gas-lighter directed that his head should be utilized on the stage as Yorick's skull in "Hamlet"; and another humorous testator desired that his skin should be converted into drumheads, on which an accompaniment should be beaten on Bunker's Hill every 17th of June, to the inspiring strains of "Yankee Doodle."

At Wimborne may be seen one of the most remarkable tombs in the world. It is of slate, covered with armorial bearings, and rests under a low arch in a wall of Wimborne Minster. It is the tomb of one Anthony Ettericke,

A ONCE FAMOUS LAWYER.

who left directions that his body should be laid on consecrated ground, but neither in the church nor out of it, and neither above nor under the ground. These puzzling conditions have been exactly fulfilled, for half of the tomb lies inside the church and half outside its walls while it is just half embedded in the earth.

A leaden coffin containing the remains of a Hertfordshire farmer used to rest among the rafters of an old barn at Stevenage; and it remained for thirty years in this odd position, in accordance with the farmer's solemn injunction to his heirs.

An equally strange resting-place was that chosen by a Northamptonshire clergyman who died late in the eighteenth century and directed that his body, five days after death, should be carried to a favorite summer-house in the garden and there

company raised apprehension in the boldest as to whether Leclou might mean business with him. The terrible feeling that possessed him appeared to be at once excited on his meeting the strange Englishman.

Before they parted a duel was the inevitable result. It was fought the next day, and the Englishman proved no match for his antagonist. The officer was a bold man, and was possessed of no mean skill with the rapier, but he declares that as they fought a queer feeling came over him as he gazed into Leclou's eyes, as if he were being fascinated by a deadly snake. The moment came when he was at Leclou's mercy. To the amazement of all, he lowered the point of his sword, and, turning, walked aside.

"Monsieur," he said to the officer, "if I am doing you a favor in sparing your life, return it by doing the favor of never asking me why. As to any other person who wishes to know, I shall regard it as an insult."

Leclou never fought again, and, smitten with the disease that killed him, he died in the receipt of a little pension which the Englishman induced him to accept in his

POVERTY AND SICKNESS.

Witnesses in cases often have their terrible moments. In a trial for murder a few years since at the Central Criminal Court one of the chief pieces of evidence against the accused man was an alleged statement declared to have been made by the prisoner to a witness. He was not a good witness. His manner was hesitating and confused; except when he came to relate the words used by the man in the dock. The witness repeated the statement very glibly. The defending barrister asked him to repeat it over and over again, and he did so without the slightest variation, although it was lengthy. Then he questioned him as to the accuracy of certain words in it. The witness was certain as to them. The barrister appeared to accept his evidence, but suddenly changed his tone.

"Give me that paper you have in your waistcoat-pocket!" he thundered.

The man turned ghastly pale and hesitated. He put his hand in his pocket and drew out the scrap of paper. On it was written the statement! It was written in a strange hand—not that of the witness. He confessed that another man had composed it for him, and that he had learnt it off. The prisoner had actually spoken to him, but he had forgotten his words!

The barrister had noted while he was examining the witness that his fingers were continually and unconsciously raised to the pocket. The prisoner was acquitted, and it was generally supposed, though no satisfactory evidence could ever be obtained to prove it, that the witness and the friend who wrote the statement down knew more about the crime than anyone else.

John—"She is anything but handsome. Why, she hasn't even got a good figure." James—"I'll admit she isn't a beauty, but she is worth half a million in her own right, and if that isn't a handsome figure then I'm no mathematician."

Wife—"If I thought a thing was wicked, I wouldn't do it." Husband—"Neither would I." Wife—"Ugh! I think smoking cigars is a wicked waste." Husband—"Then you should not smoke. Hand me a match, please."

Fogg—"I heard a pretty compliment paid you the other day." Mrs. Passy—"Indeed! May I ask what it was?" Fogg—"I heard someone say how pretty you used to be." Mrs. Passy—"Used to be! Do you call that a compliment? I call it an obituary notice."

said upon good authority to have jumped 55 feet. In the writings of many Greek and Roman historians there are recorded jumps of 50 feet by practiced athletes. A jump of more than 20 feet to-day is considered very clever, the record being 24 feet 7 inches with weights, and 28 feet 8 inches without weights, although greater distances have been jumped with the aid of apparatus.

Squire Obaldistone, an Englishman, rode 200 miles in 7 hours 10 minutes and 4 seconds. He used 28 horses, and, as 1 hour 22 minutes and 56 seconds were allowed for stoppages, the whole thing, changes and all, occupied in accomplishing this wonderful feat was 8 hours and 42 minutes. The race was run at the Newmarket Houghton meeting over a four-mile course.

Captain Horne, of the Madras Horse Artillery, rode 200 miles on Arab horses in less than 10 hours along the road between Madras and Bangalore. When we consider the slower speed of the Arab horses and the roads and climate of India, this performance rather more than equals the 200 miles in the shorter time on an English race track and on thoroughbreds.

Louis de Boufflers, surnamed the "Robust," who lived in 1534, was noted for his strength and agility. When he placed his feet together, one against the other, he could find no one able to disturb them. He could easily break a horseshoe with his hands, and could seize an ox by the tail and drag it against its will. He more than once carried a horse upon his shoulders.

WHEN HUNGERS STRIKE.

Learned Professor Tells How Human Desires Are Born.

Professor Earl Barnes, in a lecture before the Kensington (England) school teachers, gave the following list of "human hungers," and the average ages at which they can first be noticed:

Hunger for food and drink—Infancy.
Hunger for action—Infancy.
Hunger for knowledge—Infancy.
Hunger for companionship—Six weeks.
Hunger for property—Two years.
Hunger for self-aggrandisement—Five years.
Hunger for beauty—Two years.
Hunger for reasoning—Seven years.
Hunger for worship—Thirteen years.
Hunger for righteousness—Fifteen years.

According to the professor, the natural desire for food and drink is the strongest at birth. After twenty the appetite should, if not misused, become less and less, till at seventy a man or woman ought to require only one small meal a day.

The hunger for property is very strong about fifteen—the collecting age. When all other hungers fail, the property hunger, still exists, and a man is most likely to be a miser when he is nearest his grave.

VALUABLE BEETLES.

In Central America the most remarkable gold beetles in the world are found. The head and wing-cases are brilliantly polished with a lustre as of gold itself. To sight and touch they have all the seeming of metal. Oddly enough, another species from the same region has the appearance of being wrought in solid silver, freshly burnished. These gold and silver beetles have a market value. They are worth from \$25 to \$50 each.

Clarissa—"Of course, I love you, Clarence. Haven't I just danced eight times with you?" Clarence—"I don't see any proof in that." Clarissa—"But you would if you only knew how you dance."

her handsomely with gold. After this exploit he went into a fancy shell-shop where they sell you, pin-cushions, stud-boxes, needlebooks, and what not, marked "Souvenir d'Ostende," the sort of thing our grandparents brought home to us when we were youngsters, and with which we adorned our mantel-pieces. Here he bought \$200 worth of shell ware and cheap jewellery.

PATRIOT AT HEART.

His face is severe in repose, and it is not until it lights up that one sees the character of the man—far different from that of his father, indeed. Every day he takes a walk over to Mariakerke, while Blankenberg was favored the day before yesterday with a hurried visit. His suite, which numbers over 100, are enjoying themselves, too, and taking in all the pleasures that gay Ostend affords; while the hotel-keepers, cafe-managers, &c., are exultant over the briskness of the trade this Royal presence brings them.

While here the Shah has done much talking about France, which seems to be the country he prefers above all others, save Persia, of course, for at home he would not exchange one of his desert wastes for the grandest estate in all Europe. It is said he really worships every inch of Persian soil, so ardent is his patriotism. His heart, however, leans gently towards Ostend and he promises to return often. His great attraction in the morning here is billiards, at which he is an expert, but although he enjoys automobiling to a certain extent, he will not consent to his chauffeur scorching, any more than he will permit an engine-driver to make record time. He wisely thinks that if an accident were to occur his Imperial personage would have a better chance, and certainly he is not far from wrong.

LIKES ROADS SANDED.

Another one of his fads is sanded roads to drive over, so the horses will not slip on the pavements, and give him a probable undignified lurch out of his carriage. This being his second visit to Ostend, the habitudes are becoming quite familiar with his presence, and speak of him quite indifferently as Mouzaefier. He is, by the way, intensely interested in the news from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and asks every morning for the latest cable in the press. His opinions, however, thereon are as a sealed book. In the evening his Majesty goes to the new theatre, and revels in the lightest of French comic opera, and so fond is he of "amzelle Nitouche" that he asked the manager to repeat it a second evening for his special benefit.

INSECTS DESTROY FRUIT.

British Losses Reported to be About \$1,200,000.

Probably a quarter of a million sterling has been lost this year to the English growers of black currants by the depredations of a tiny insect known to the British Board of Agriculture as phytoptus ribis, and to growers as the bud mite.

All through the fruit plantations of Kent the mite, which can only be seen with a microscope, has been devouring the buds on the currant bushes, picking out the plants which are usually most prolific. One result has been to put money into the pockets of French and German growers, while English cultivators have lost \$1,200,000, the value of ten thousand tons.

Continental growers have sent more than the fruiterers and jam makers have required to supply the deficiency. There will therefore be no lack of black currant jam or that toothsome morsel black currant jelly this year. But the quality will not be the same. No foreign grown fruit can approach the flavor and richness of the real English black currant.

mer-house in the garden and there placed on a bed he had been in the habit of sleeping in. The door and windows of the summer-house were to be securely fastened, and the house was to be fenced and planted around with evergreens. "And for the due performance of this, in manner aforesaid," his will concludes, "and for keeping the building ever the same, with the evergreen plants and rails in proper and decent repair, I give to my nephew, Thomas Freeman, the manor of Whilton," etc. Baskerville, a famous eighteenth-century printer, was, by his own wish,

BURIED UNDER A WINDMILL.

close to his garden; and Thomas Hollis, a Dorsetshire landowner, ordered that his body should be buried 10 feet deep in one of his fields, and that the field should immediately be ploughed in order to remove any trace of his last resting-place.

An eccentric old gentleman in Buckinghamshire, Mr. Backhouse, spent his last days in superintending the erection of his own tomb, which took the form of a small pyramid on an eminence in the middle of a thick wood near his house. "I'll have nothing to do," he used to say, "with the church or churchyard. Bury me there in my own wood on the hill and my sword with me, and I'll defy all the evil spirits in existence to injure me." Sir William Temple, a statesman of the latter part of the seventeenth century, gave orders that his heart should be buried, in a silver box or china basin, "under a sun-dial in my garden, over against a window from whence I used to contemplate and admire the works of God after I had retired from worldly business."

MIMIC WAR DISASTERS.

Soldiers Get at Close Quarters and Many Go to Hospital.

During field manoeuvres at Aldershot recently, a cavalry brigade were ordered to charge the foot guards, and something more than a touch of reality resulted. The charge was carried too far, and for a few minutes there was fierce hand-to-hand fighting, which resulted in several soldiers being injured. This was by no means the first occasion that a realistic touch has been given to peace manoeuvres. Not so very long ago, at the same place, two opposing infantry brigades got into close quarters, and although blank ammunition was used the troops had a warm time of it, many having to go to the hospital. Cavalry have, however, met with similar disasters more often, the horses, in the excitement of the dash, getting out of control.

A few years ago there was a big volunteer field day near Bisley. A mimic battle was fought in terrific heat, and at the end of a few hours scores upon scores of men were lying unconscious all over the field of action. It was found necessary to abandon the operations to gather in the unfortunate soldiers who were lying about suffering from sunstroke. So many men collapsed that it looked as though a real battle had been raging.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Mrs. Caller—I see your husband is smoking again, I thought he had given it up.

Mrs. Shopper—So he did; but I found such a lovely smoking jacket at a bargain sale that he just had to commence again.

EVEN SO.

"Ours is a very contradictory language," said the demoralizer.

"For instance?" queried the moralizer.

"When we say a man is a 'corker' we usually mean that he's an uncorker."

GOOD SHOES

No need to pay fancy prices when you can get good servicable, dependable shoes like these.

We make a specialty of medium grade shoes, come and see for yourself you will not be urged to buy.



Ladies' Real Dongola Kid Lace Boots with Kid or patent tips **\$1.25**

Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Lace Boots, with heavy or light soles, several styles to choose from **\$1.50**

Ladies' Fine Kid Lace or Blucher Style Boots, with patent or kid tips the ideal boot for fall **\$2.00**

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.
HOUSES, JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

NONESUCH FLOUR PREMIUM.

Mr. J. R. Dafeo, the manufacturer of the well known Dafeo's Nonesuch Flour, begs to advise his customers and the public generally, that a **PREMIUM CUP** will be found in every fifth one hundred pound bag, and in every fifth fifty pound sack, and one in every tenth twenty-five pound sack of Nonesuch.

These Cups are intended to advertise the Flour and are neatly gotten up with enameled bottom, and will be found very convenient and useful to every housewife for handling her flour, and when needing flour you will find it will profit you to ask for Dafeo's Nonesuch.

Mr. Dafeo also manufactures a Manitoba Patent Flour, second to none, also Choice Corn Meal and Buckwheat Flour, and all kinds of feed.

He is also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain, and solicits your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,

Coal Oil, Fuel and Engine Gasoline.
MADOLE & WILSON.

The Question of Baldness.

This is a question with hundreds of men who are bald or partially so. How to overcome the disfigurement lent by baldness is a simple matter when you consider the perfection of modern art in the making of Wigs and Toupees. The visit of Prof. Dorenwend, of Toronto, to Napanee, on Wednesday, September 20th, when he will be at the Paisley Hotel, renders it possible for any who wish to consult him to do so at his private apartments retained at Paisley House for this purpose. Demonstration given to show the perfect naturalness of his Wigs and Toupees. Do not miss this opportunity. Remember the days and dates.

Patent Medicines, sold cheap at
GREY LION GROCERY.

Come with the crowd to the Lennox county fair on Tuesday and Wednesday

VINEGARS

Best Qualities

WHITE WINE

—and—

CIDER VINEGARS

Also all kinds of

PURE SPICES.

for pickling purposes.

FRANK H. PERRY.

Grand exhibition of Stoves during the Fair at the store of **BOYLE & SON.**

The Napanee Citizen's Band filled an engagement at a picnic near Roblin on Wednesday.

The fall show at Tamworth Friday and Saturday of next week promises to be the banner event held in that district in years.

The finishing of the band stand in the Harvey Warner Park is being proceeded with rapidly. When completed it will be a handsome band stand. Mr. W. J. Jewell has charge of the work.

The funeral of the late Mrs. F. W. Armstrong took place on Friday morning from the residence of her husband to St. John's church, Bath, where the service was conducted by the rector, Rev. A. L. McTear, assisted by Canon Roberts, Rural Dean. Mrs. W. was also present. A large congregation filled the church, and relatives were present from New York, Montreal, Napanee, Newburgh and Adolphustown. The deceased lady had spent the last four months in Kingston Hospital, in a brave effort to overcome the encroachments of a long standing disease. Her sufferings were at times most acute, but were borne with a cheerfulness and patient resignation, which called forth the admiration of all those who knew her. She had a character full of charm, and was beloved by a large circle of friends. Her church had lost a valued painstaking worker. She was secretary of the Women's Auxiliary from its beginning, and was the life and encouragement of the whole branch, her interest never flagging till the last. She leaves a husband, a mother and five sisters to grieve for her loss.

RAIN COATS.

Our Cravanetted Rain Coats look like overcoats—and in fact they are overcoats, but they are rain coats too, soft light and dressy looking, but the cloth is also waterproof.

Don't know how the makers of the cloth do it, it's a secret process and they won't tell. A Rain Coat is the

MOST USEFUL GARMENT A MAN CAN HAVE.

It affords protection to your clothes and is always a friend.

\$7, \$8, \$10, up to \$15.

No rubber, no odor,—will keep you warm in cold weather and dry in wet weather.

Useful, comfortable, dressy, stylish, indispensable, carried at all times and looks well for all occasions.

We can show you the best \$10 Coats in the market.

J. L. BOYES,

Outfitter to Man and Boy.

Oxford Furnace for Sale.

Hot air, apply at THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

Coal Oil.

American and Canadian kept in clean tanks. Give us a trial order, also 1 and 5 gallon cans sold cheap at

GREY LION STORES.

McConkey's Chocolates

Fred L. Hooper, At the Medical Hall.

Purchased the Paisley House.

Mr. John Pratt has purchased the Paisley House from Mr. M. J. Conger and will take possession on Monday next. Mr. Pratt is a veteran hotel man and was proprietor of the Paisley House some years ago, and under his able management the Paisley House will be second to none.

DOWN BY THE SEA.



There is such a realistic rain storm in "Down by the Sea" that when the play was given in a neighboring city recently, a man in the audience who had partaken too freely of the cup that cheers, opened up his umbrella and created a deal of merriment. He was told that the storm was only on the stage, and after much argument seated himself reluctantly, closing his umbrella.

LOGO'S FLAGSHIP SUNK NEARLY 600 MEN LOST

Tokio, Sept. 12.—The Navy Department

Hogs Wanted.

I will ship hogs on Tuesday next, the 19th inst., and pay the highest price for good select hogs.

J. W. HALL.

Wanted.

General Servant, good wages to capable girl. Apply **MRS. JARVIS,** Newburgh Road.

Convention.

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Methodist Woman's Missionary Society, of Napanee District, will be held (D. V.) on the 4th of October, at Switzerville Church.

M. GIBSON,

District Organizer.

39 b

Royal Hot el Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

Marks Bros. Coming.

No company travelling to-day has a more enviable reputation than the well-known and popular company bearing the name of Marks Bros., who will appear at the Brisco Opera House, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, with Wednesday matinee. It is an organization which is accepted throughout the country as a standard of excellence, and the reputation it has acquired during the last few years of unvarying successes will be more than sustained during the present season. The company is a large and well balanced one, containing in its roster some of the best artists in the theatrical profession. It is perfectly equipped with all special scenery and electrical effects necessary for a first-class performance, each play being presented with perfect scenery and costumes. The opening play will be "Life in New York." Between the acts there will be moving pictures, including the great train robbery, illustrated songs and strong specialties.

How to Write a Letter.

In this as in many other things practice is an assistance towards perfection. The quality of paper used is of the first importance. We are agents for Eaton-Huribut's Fine Stationery. Call and see these goods. The Medical Hall, Fred L. Hooper.

Matrimony

A wedding of interest to Napaneeans occurred Tuesday afternoon at the residence of the bride's father, C. Gilson Hawley, Gosport, when his only daughter Miss Tena Maud, became the bride of James E. Robertson, Sillsville. The wedding took place at 2:30 p. m. in the Hay Bay Methodist church, Rev. Mr. Down officiating. The bride was attended by her cousin Miss Augusta Wilson, Ottawa, as maid of honor. The bride was attired in a handsome gown of white cologne, trimmed with applique and carried a bouquet of cream roses. The maid of honor wore a similar gown and carried pink carnations. After the ceremony the guests numbering about seventy, repaired to the home of the bride's parents, where dainty refreshments were served. The bride's going away gown was of Claret colored silk with dainty hat to match. The newly wedded couple drove to Napanee and took the midnight train for a honeymoon in the east, after which they will settle down at Sillsville. The presents received by the bride were numerous and elegant, testifying to her popularity among her friends.

Gas Supplies.

Latest and most improved Gas Lamps, brilliant light at a small cost. Mantles, Globes, Chimneys, Brass Brackets, and Pendants.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Charlie Saunders Coming to Napanee.

The Theatre goers of this and surrounding towns will remember Charlie Saunders the funny Comedian with Marks Bros. last season. Mr. Saunders will be here on Thursday evening Sept. 21st with "Down By the Sea." Al. Nelson, Advance Representative, tells a funny story at Saunders's expense. It appears that while playing here with Joe Marks last season, Mr. Saunders, who is a very liberal man, was imposed upon by a lot of young boys. He was standing in front of the Royal Hotel, when some little fellows passed by, one of them

On Sale Saturday.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

The Manufacture of Garments

—UNDER—

DIRECT PERSONAL SUPERVISION

gives that

Superiority of Make and Trim and Fit that places our product

IN THE FIRST RANK.

JAS. WALTERS Merchant Tailor.
Napanee.

PERSONALS

Mr. J. Cuthbert Clarke, of Rochester N.Y. is spending a few weeks vacation in town visiting his brother, Mr. A. O. Clarke.

Miss Emma Vasaletine, returned on Monday after spending a week in Toronto.

Mrs. J. Wilson and Miss Annie Wilson spent Sunday in Marlbank.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vine and son spent Sunday in Marlbank.

Miss Luella Archer, Deseronto, returned home after spending a week in town visiting friends.

Mr. F. S. Montgomery, Frankville, spent Wednesday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Wood, Newburgh, were in town on Friday.

Mr. Dunoon MacDonald, Deseronto, spent Wednesday in town.

Miss Dot Smith left Thursday for a visit with relatives in Detroit and Jackson.

Miss Meda Merrin, Kingston, is spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Louis Clarke.

Miss Carrie McMillan left Thursday for Woodstock, after spending six months with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McMillan.

Miss Addie Snider, Kingston, is spending a week with her aunt, Mrs. Louis Clarke.

Mr. James Baird and Ed. Hart, of Deseronto, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Laura Consolus left on Tuesday, for Peterborough after spending a month with her cousins Carrie and Bertie McMillan.

Miss Lizzie Saul left on Tuesday for Ottawa, on her return she will spend a couple of weeks in Watertown.

Mr. and Mrs. William Vine are visiting relatives at Ottawa this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mills and little son of Cleveland, Ohio, are spending a couple of weeks the guest of his brother, Mr. M. B. Mills.

Miss Mabel Mills has returned home after a pleasant visit at Toronto.

Wm. C. Mooney, of New York City is home in Napanee, on a visit of a month with his brother, Mr. Joseph Mooney.

Mr. Frank O'Brien left on Wednesday, on his return to his situation in Brooklyn, N.Y., after a two week's visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. O'Brien.

Mrs. John Frisken and two children left on Tuesday for a two month's visit with her sister at Crookston, Minn., and other western points.

J. S. Ross and daughter Miss M. J. Ross left Thursday for a two month's visit in the west. They will go as far as Banff,

Get your Prescriptions filled at "THE RED CROSS DRUG STORE" by Wallace, the Prescription Druggist. Everything Reliable and up to date.

Miss Myrtle Lasher, attended the wedding of her cousin, Miss Phyllis Dodge, Selby, on Tuesday.

Mr. John Pratt, is spending a few days in Ottawa.

Master Cecil Wilson has returned from spending his holidays at Bath.

Rev. Nelson Elsworth spent the week with his aunt, Mrs. Smith, at Thousand Islands.

Mr. Edwin Roblin, of Fort Assiniboine, Montana, who is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Roblin, Adolphustown, spent Wednesday in Napanee.

Miss Olive Paul, Roblin, is visiting friends in Cobourg.

Mrs. Can. Shorey, who has been spending the past few weeks in Toronto, arrived home Saturday.

Mrs. W.A. Carson, and daughters arrived in town last week and have taken up housekeeping in Mr. D. H. Preston's residence.

Mr. B. M. Black returned from a two weeks vacation in Toronto and Niagara Falls.

Miss Maud Webster left on Wednesday for Toronto where she has secured a position with the Bell Telephone Co.

Mr. Sid Scott spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Miss Minnie Campbell, of Duntroon, is visiting Mrs. McDonald, Napanee.

Mr. W.S. Herrington, of Napanee was in Belleville Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Bradshaw, Marlbank, left last week for Watertown, N. Y. where they will reside.

Miss Olive Hambly, of Napanee, left Monday for Belleville Business College.

BIRTHS.

OSBORNE—At Bath, on Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Osborne, a daughter.

BREAUGH—At Deseronto, on Friday, September 1, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Breaugh, a son.

DOXTATOR—At Deseronto, on Friday, September 1, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Doxtator, a son.

SILLS—At Deseronto, on Friday, Sept. 1 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. William Sils, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOYD—DODGE—At Selby, on Tuesday, Sept 12th, 1906, by Rev. Dr. Mill, Phyllis Dodge to John Boyd, both of Richmond.

MILLING—BELL—At Ernestown, on Wednesday Sept. 13th, 1905, Miss Louvie Bell, daughter of J. A. Bell, to Hugh Milling, of Richmond.

CORRIGAN—O'SULLIVAN—At St. Mary's Church, Marysville, on Tuesday, August 29, 1905, by the Rev. Dean O'Connor, Miss Martha O'Sullivan, of Marysville, and Francis Corrigan, of Blessington.

GAULIN—DEFORGE—At St. Patrick's church, Napanee, Monday, September 4th, 1905, by Rev. Father J. P. Hartigan, Mary Louise Deforge and Alexander Gaulin, both of Deseronto.

Masko Fishing.

Buy a Buck Tail Bait. It is celebrated for catching Masko and Bass. The only place in town to get them is at the GREY LION HARDWARE.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

ALL

Men's Women's

—and—

NEW THINGS YOU'LL NEED FOR FALL.

Throughout our Big Store there has been a general inpouring of the new things required for fall. Some of these you will probably need. There will be no better values in Napanee than those we are showing. Careful close buying has fortified us with exceptionally close values, which we invite you to see at your earliest opportunity.

THE NEW MANTLES

There's a showing of this fall and winter styles in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Mantles at this store that are a credit to any store. They are made in fashion's latest styles from the most popular cloths in the trade, and are sure to win your admiration, coming as they do direct from the maker to us. We can sell you the better grade mantles at the prices usually asked for the ordinary kind.

Buy New Blankets.

There's a time coming when you'll enjoy every dollar invested in good blankets. With cold weather in sight it will be well to provide a goodly supply, and we ask you to come to this store where you'll find a choice assortment of large size, high lofty finished blankets, at prices that will save you considerable money. They are all forward now and ready for your inspection and comparison.

NEW FALL MILLINERY.

We have been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Pettigrew, of Toronto, to take charge of this department. Her abilities, in imparting to ladies' headwear that artistic and chic appearance so much in demand to-day, are too well known to need further comment. We extend to all the ladies' a cordial invitation to attend our Millinery Openings which we hold on SATURDAY, SEPT. 23rd.

For customers desirous of making an early selection, we announce that we are in a position to supply them.

E. ARMITAGE

Successor to the Hardy Dry Goods Co.

the west. They will go as far as Banff, and visit friends at Prince Albert and other points en route.

Wm. Joy, Detroit, Mich., is spending his holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Joy.

Miss Edith Calver is spending a couple of weeks with her parents at Bath.

Mr. J. N. Osborne was a visitor at Bath, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Conger spent Wednesday and Thursday in Belleville.

Mr. Horace Bourne with his bride, nee, Miss Josie Davey spent a few days in town this week the guests of her grandmother, Mrs. Davey, Dundas street.

Miss Florence Scott is the guest of her cousin Mrs. G. Breckenridge, Brighton.

Mr. Harold Rockwell is spending a few days in Ottawa.

Miss Florence Fraser, daughter of Mr. John Fraser, Napanee, left for New York, Monday.

Dr. Cook, of Toronto, was in Napanee, a few days this week.

Dr. Ackland Oronyatekha, Foresters' Island, was in town a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sargent spent Sunday on Monday in Kingston.

Miss Nora Wakeford has returned from a couple of weeks visit in Toronto.

His Grace, Archbishop Gauthier, will hold conflation services in St. Patrick's church Napanee, Saturday.

NOTICE.

PLYMOUTH COAL !

I now have a full stock of the Celebrated Plymouth Coal on hand.

Also a good grade of Pea Coal.

Special Discount for Cash.

Steam Coal and Blacksmith Coal also on hand.

CHAS. STEVENS,

31-33 Office, West Side Market Square

Children's Tan & Chocolate Shoes BELOW COST.

FRED CURRY.

Proprietor.

J. C. HAWLEY, Manager.

EXHIBITION VISITORS

should not fail to call at
The Japanese Store

and see the magnificent display of
Fine China, Fancy Goods,
Books, Souvenirs,
Dolls, Toys.

Take Home a Japanese Umbrella

These will be sold at the store
at the Special Price of

10c. each.

A. E. PAUL.

Watch this Adv. every week

and you will find

S. Bond & Co's.

GENERAL STORE AT ODESSA

one of the cheapest places on earth to buy goods of all kinds.
We are doing a business of over \$3,000 per month, and as we have no
rents to pay and are in no combine we can sell on a small margin. Here
are a few of our prices :

Granulated Sugar 20 lbs for \$1.60
Golden Yellow Sugar 24 lbs for \$1.00
Choice Tea 20c a lb, also teas from 10c to
50c per lb.

Coal Oil 12 1/2c per gal.
Three grades of Family Flour at \$2.40 per
cwt.
Will give a full list of prices later.

In Dry Goods we quote the following prices :

Heavy Grey Cotton 6c per yard, worth 8c.
Heavy White Cotton 8c per yd, worth 10c
Flannellettes at 4c per yard, worth 6c
Thread 3c per spool of 200 yards

A full stock of Dress Goods, Shirtings,
and Sheetings ; also a new lot of Boots
and Shoes just arrived, all at lowest
prices.

We take Everything the Farmer has to Sell

at a good fair price. For this week we are paying

17c per dozen for eggs,

25c per pound for butter,

10c per pound for chicken.

Potatoes, Apples and Grain—prices according to quality.

Taffy

If it is ever necessary
for you to order a set of
false teeth get your
dentist to put in a
sweet tooth for

**STEACY'S
HOME-MADE
TAFFY**

Made in the good old
fashioned way out of
the purest of ingredi-
ents

"Sandwich Mustard"

"The Perfect
Table Mustard."

**Get Some To-Day
It's Appetizing.**

ALL GROCERS.

The Neilson-Robinson Chemical Co.,
Limited,
Napanee, Canada.